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Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Parasphendale* Schulthess-Schindler, 1898 (Mantodea: Miomantidae) with description of a new species from East Africa

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Keywords:

Dictyoptera;
Mantodea;
Miomantidae;
new species;
taxonomy;
Parasphendale;
East Africa.

Abstract. – A new praying mantid species, *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.** from the Arabuko Sokoke Forest, Kenya, is described and illustrated. Besides a differential diagnosis to its closest related species, *Parasphendale stali* Sjöstedt 1930, the correct name of the type species is discussed. In addition, further nomenclatural problems are addressed and clarified, resulting in a total of ten valid *Parasphendale* species.

Borer M. & Ehrmann R., 2022. – Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Parasphendale* Schulthess-Schindler, 1898 (Mantodea: Miomantidae) with description of a new species from East Africa. *Faunitaxys*, 10(34): 1 – 29.

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Introduction

The mantids are a charismatic and relatively small group of insects. To date, over 2500 species are known (Roy, 2014). With an estimated 1000 valid species, Africa has an extremely high diversity (Moulin, 2017). This is due to the wide range of climatic zones, the extremely numerous habitat types, and highly diverse ecological niches. The works of Burchell (1822, 1824) are among the first to mention and describe African Mantodea, as early as 200 years ago. Research on the East African Mantodea fauna took off at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. Wood-Mason (1889), followed by Saussure (1899), Rehn (1901, 1914), Werner (1907, 1912), and Giglio-Tos (1913), ignited the exploration of East African Mantodea with their taxonomic works. Colonial areas of European countries, such as Belgian Congo, Italian-, German-, and British East Africa, were also intensively studied during- and post-colonial times (Brunn, 1901; Sjöstedt, 1909; Giglio-Tos, 1916; Beier, 1942; Kevan, 1950, 1952, 1954; Gamboa Amaral, 1951; La Greca, 1952, 1955a, 1955b; 1956; Lombardo, 1992). In the second half of the 20th century, Beier (1954, 1956, 1961, 1969), La Greca & Lombardo (1987a,b), and Lombardo (1989) contributed significantly to the study of East African Mantodea. Research of the East African Mantodea has continued briskly to the present day, with new species being described and taxonomic revisions made on an ongoing basis (Roy & Stiewe, 2009; Roy, 2013; Stiewe & Roy, 2010; Lombardo et al., 2014; Tedrow et al., 2014, 2015; Moulin, 2018).

Between 1869 and 1938, the eleven currently valid species of the genus *Parasphendale* were described (Otte & Spearman, 2005; Otte et al., 2022). Giglio-Tos (1915) contributed significantly with his work and description of four species. The *Parasphendale* species are medium to large-sized Mantodea and show a distinct sexual dimorphism. The males are slender and smaller than the robustly built females. The distribution range of this genus spans East Africa. A new species, *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.**, currently known exclusively from the immediate vicinity of the Arabuko Sokoke Forest in Kenya, is described.

Materials and Methods

The specimens examined in this study, are deposited in the following institutions or private collections:

– **ANSP**: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, USA (Jason D. Weintraub)

– **cBOM**: Private collection of M. Borer, Liestal, Switzerland (Matthias Borer)

– **ESPC**: Private collection of E. O. Shcherbakov, Moscow, Russia (Evgeny O. Shcherbakov)

– **MBDS**: Private collection of M.B.D. Stiewe, Gauting, Germany (Martin B. D. Stiewe)

– **MFNB**: Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany (Jürgen Deckert)

– **MNCN**: Museo Nacional Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain (Mercedes Paris)

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– **MNHN**: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (Roger Roy)
– **MSNG**: Museo Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy (Roberto Poggi)
– **MWNH**: Museum Wiesbaden – Naturhistorische Sammlungen, Wiesbaden, Germany (Fritz Geller-Grimm)
– **MZS**: Museum of Zoology, Strasbourg, France (Marie Meister and Marie-Dominique Wandhammer)
– **NHMUK** (formerly BMNH): Natural History Museum United Kingdom, London, Great Britain (Ben Price and Judith Marshall)
– **NHMW**: Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (Harald Bruckner and Susanne Randolf)
– **NHRS**: Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (Gunvi Lindberg)
– **NMB**: Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (Isabelle Zürcher)
– **RCNM**: Private collection of N. Moulin, Montérolier, France (Nicolas Moulin)
– **RMNH**: Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, Nederland (Luc Willemse)
– **SCHK**: Private collection of K. Schütte, Hamburg, Germany (Kai Schütte)
– **SMNK**: Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe, Germany (Alexander Riedel and Manfred Verhaagh)
– **TSC**: Private collection of T. Schulze, Obermichelbach, Germany (Tobias Schulze)
– **ZFMK**: Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany (Ralf Peters and Dirk Rohwedder)
– **ZIMG**: Zoologisches Institut und Museum, Greifswald, Germany (Lara Lopardo and Peter Michalik)
– **ZMH-LIB**: Zoologisches Museum Hamburg Teil des Leibniz Instituts zur Analyse des Biodiversitätswandels, Hamburg, Germany (Martin Husemann and Thure Dalsgaard)
– **ZSM**: Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany (Lars Hendrich)

For the preparation of male genitalia, the last 3-4 abdominal segments were cut off and soaked in a 10% KOH solution for about 24 hours or heated in a 15% KOH solution for about 10 minutes, then rinsed 2~3 times with distilled water and finally with 75% alcohol. The genitalia were mounted on slides embedded in Euparal.

Systematic classification follows Schwarz and Roy (2019). Morphological terminology follows Brannoch et al. (2017), but the male genital terminology follows Schwarz and Roy (2019).

The following abbreviations are applied for male genitalia (Fig. 17):

– **afa**: phalloid apophysis = anterior process of left phallomere
– **bl:** basal lobe of ventral phallomere
– **bm**: dextral extension (right phallomere)
– **fda**: main posterior lobe (right phallomere)
– **loa**: membranous lobe, posteromesal (left) phallomere
– **paa**: apical process of left phallomere = titillator
– **pda**: primary distal process
– **pia**: process posterolateral to pva (right phallomere)
– **pva**: process anteromesal to pia (right phallomere)
– **sdpl**: lateral secondary distal process
– **vla:** ventral lobe of ventral phallomere

Measurements were made using a MIB-Messwerkzeuge digital slide calliper (0-150mm). Habitus photos were taken with a Canon PowerShot G7X Mark II digital camera; detail images and male genitalia with the digital microscope Keyence VHX-6000 with the macro lens Z-20. Adobe Photoshop CC 2019 was used for image processing.

Label citation: square brackets ([]) indicate interpretations or clarifications of the label information, and double slash (//) divides the data on different labels of the same specimen. Distribution maps were created using QGIS 3.22, open source foundation project.

Taxonomy

Order **Mantodea** Latreille, 1802: 3. 270-271.

Family **Miomantidae** Westwood, 1889: 17.

Subfamily **Miomantinae** Westwood, 1889: 17.

Genus ***Parasphendale*** Schulthess-Schindler, 1898: 39(2): 177-178.

Type species

Mantis vincta Gerst. (female). In: Gerstaecker, 1869: 209-210, #24.

Mantis vincta Gerst. (female). In: Gerstaecker, 1873: 14-15, #24, Taf. I., Fig. 6.

Mantis (*Photina*) *agrionina* Gerst. (male). In: Gerstaecker, 1869: 209, #23.

Mantis (*Photina*) *agrionina* Gerst. (male) In: Gerstaecker, 1873: 13-14, #23.

Mantis (Sphendale) vincta Gerst., 1873, Bd. III (2): 14. Taf. I., Fig. 6. In: Schulthess-Schindler, 1898: 177.

Synonyms

Parasphendale *agrionina* (male and female) Gerstaecker, 1869.

= *Mantis* (*Photina*) *agrionina* (male) Gerstaecker. In: Gerstaecker, 1869: 209, #23.

= *Miopteryx agrionina,* Miomantis? *agrionina* Gerst. Sansibar. In: Saussure, 1870: 238.

= *Iris*? *vincta* Gerst., *Miomantis agrionina* Gerst. Zanzibar. In: Saussure, 1871a: 115, 121.

= *Iris vincta*, In: Saussure, 1871b: 300-302.

= *Mantis vincta Gerst.*, *Miomantis agrionina* Gerst., *Miopterxy*? *agrionina*, Zanzibar. In: Saussure, 1871c: 263, 269.

= *Iris vincta*. In: Saussure, 1871d: 426.

= *Mantis* (*Photina*) *agrionina* (male) Gerstaecker. In: Gerstaecker, 1873: 13-14, #23.

= *Mantis vincta* (female) Gerstaecker. In: Gerstaecker, 1869: 209-210, #24.

= *Mantis vincta* (female) Gerstaecker. In: Gerstaecker, 1873: 14-15, #24, Taf. I., Fig. 6.

= *Mantis* (*Sphendale*) *vincta* Gerst., 1873, Bd. III (2): 14. Taf. I., Fig. 6. In: Schulthess-Schindler, 1898: 177.

= *Iris vincta* Gerstaecker: 209. In: Westwood, 1889: 8.

= *Miomantis agrionina*e? (female). In: Westwood, 1889: 8.

= *Fischeria vincta* Gerstaecker. In: Westwood, 1889: 9.

= *Miomantis agrionina* Gerstaecker. In: Westwood, 1889: 18.

= *Miomantis vincta* Gerstaecker. In: Westwood, 1889: 18.

= *Miomantis vincta Gerst., Miomantis agrionina* Gerst., Sansibar, Mozambique, *Carvilia vincta* Gerst. In: Saussure, 1898: 196.

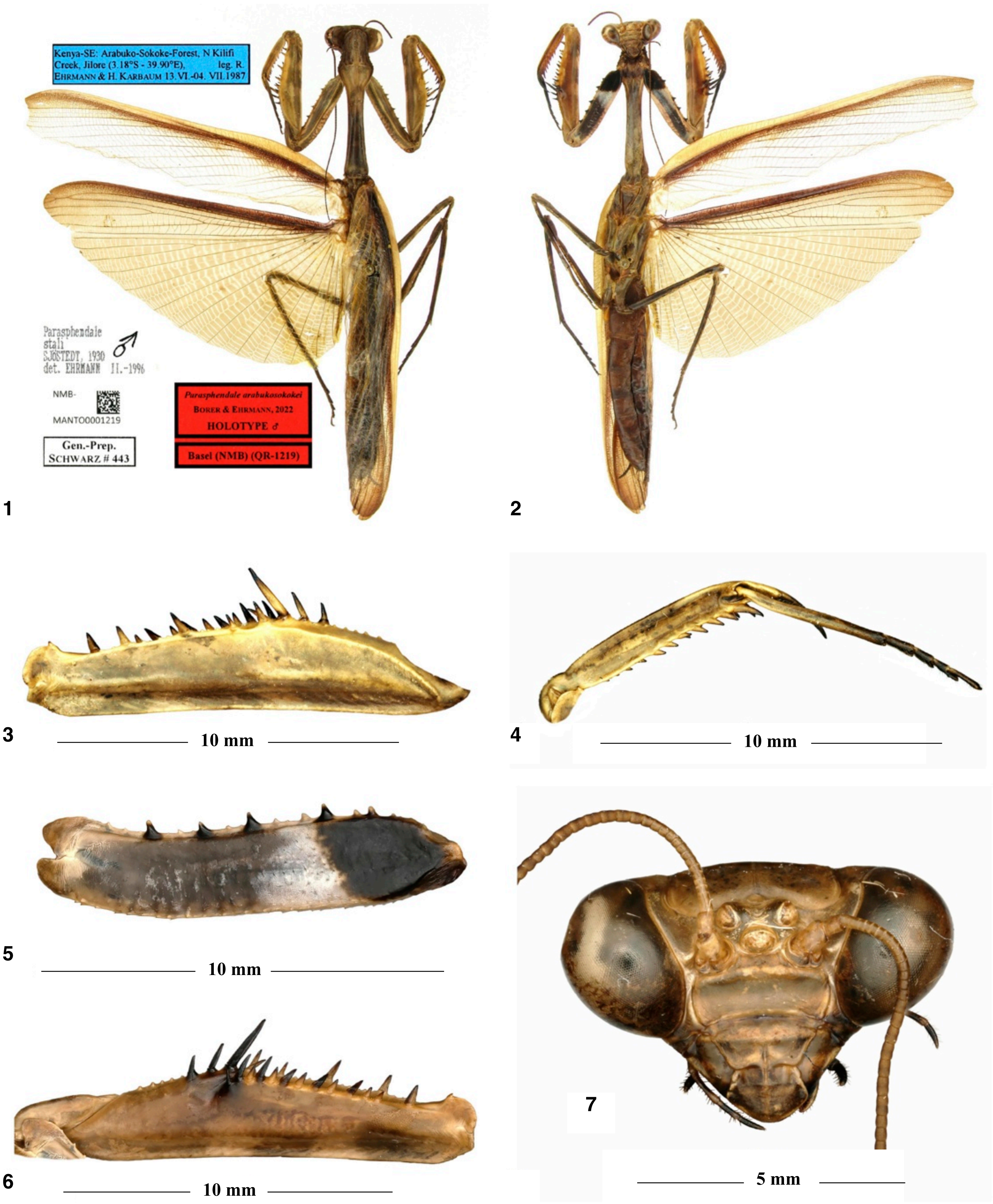

Kenya-SE: Arabuko-Sokoke-Forest, N Kilifi Creek, Jilore (3.18°S - 39.90°E), leg. R. Ehrmann & H. Karbaum 13.VI.-04. VII.1987
Parasphendale stali SJÖSTEDT, 1930 ♂ det. EHRMANN II.-1996
NMB-
MANTO0001219
Gen.-Prep. Schwarz # 443
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
HOLOTYPE ♂
Basel (NMB) (QR-1219)
1
2
3
10 mm
4
10 mm
5
10 mm
6
10 mm
7
5 mm

Fig. 1 - 7. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.**, ♂, holotype.

1. Habitus, dorsal view. **2**. Habitus, ventral view. **3**. Forefemur, posterior view. **4**. Foretibia, posterior view. **5**. Forecoxa, anterior view. **6**. Forefemur, anterior view. **7**. Head, frontal view.

= *Carvilia* Stål [*vincta* Gerst.] (female). In: Saussure, In: Voeltzkow, 1899: 587-588.

= *Carvilia* (sp. *Carvilia vincta*) (female) (nec Stål). In: Kirby, 1904: 266.

= *Photina agrionina* Gerst. In: Werner, 1906: 368-369.

= *Parasphendale* (*Carvilia*) *vincta* (male), In: Werner, 1906: 369.

Remarks. – Gerstaecker, A. (1873) adds an important note on page 15. Quote: “Anmerkung: Trotz der auffallenden Form-, Färbungs- und Zeichnungsunterschiede, welche zwischen der vorstehend beschriebenen Art und *Mant. agrionina* vorhanden sind, wäre es immerhin nicht undenkbar, dass beide als Männchen und Weibchen einer und derselben Art angehören. Für diesen Fall würde der Name *Mantis vincta* für dieselbe einzutreten haben.“

We share the doubts of Gerstaecker, quoted in 1873, concerning the validity of *Mantis (Photina) agrionina.* So, as he postulated in the above quote, the name *Mantis vincta* as type species is valid.

Furthermore, the "*Carvilia*" named by Stål (1876, 1877) do not refer to the genus *Parasphendale* sensu Schulthess-Schindler (1898). Figures 35-46 show the type specimens of the two closely related species *Parasphendale affinis* Giglio-Tos 1915 and *Parasphendale vincta.*

Diagnosis. – Medium to large size. Male slender, female robust. Head broader than long. Frontal shield strongly transverse and narrow. Vertex straight in male, convex in female. Eyes in male round and exophthalmic, in female flatter. Pronotum moderately slender, longer than anterior coxa, with distinct, short supracoxal extension, sides at least in female toothed, prozone sometimes granulate. Wings in males exceeding the abdomen, forewings narrow, their costal field subopaque, with parallel veins, hindwings hyaline. Wings in females not reaching the end of the abdomen, forewings opaque, often with pale transverse bands, at most a little longer than pronotum. Hindwings dark, with pale transverse bands. Anterior coxae strongly dentated especially in female, with divergent inner apical lobes, the metazone of the pronotum not or only slightly surpassing. Anterior femora with 4 discoidal and 4 posteroventral spines, granulated between the latter. The tibial spur groove situated proximal to the middle of the tibia. Fore tibiae broad, with 7 posteroventral spines. Meso- and metathoracic legs conspicuously short. Supra-anal plate broader than long. Cerci rather long and simple.

Distribution. – Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

***Parasphendale arabukosokokei* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1-21)

ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/9CD6D318-B1F3-40A0-93A3-D100313D1346

Holotype, ♂, Kenya-SE: Arabuko-Sokoke-Forest, N Kilifi Creek, Jilore (3.18°S - 39.90°E), leg. R. Ehrmann & H. Karbaum, 13.VI.-04. VII.1987. (Gen. Prep. Schwarz, # 443), QR NMB-MANTO0001219 (NMB).

Allotype, ♀, Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bread) // NMB-MANTO0001221 (NMB).

Paratypes (33 ex.)

– **1** ♂, Kenya-SE: Arabuko-Sokoke-Forest, 3.18°S / 39.90°E, N Kilifi Creek, Jilore, leg. R. Ehrmann & H. Karbaum, 13. VI.-04. VII.1987. (Gen.-Prep.Schwarz, # 445), SMNK-Mant-Cat.-Nr. 06830 (SMNK).

– **1** ♂, Kenya-SE: Arabuko-Sokoke-Forest, 3.18°S / 39.90°E, N Kilifi Creek, Jilore, leg. H. Probst, 05.V.1992, SMNK-Mant-Cat.-Nr. 06831 (SMNK).

– **1** ♀, Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred, ex coll. Schulze (TSC)). SMNK-Mant-Cat.-Nr. 06832 (SMNK).

– **33** ex.with identical locality information:
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred).

1 ♂ NMB-MANTO0001220, **2** ♀ NMB-MANTO0001222, NMB-MANTO0001223, (NMB);
1 ♂ #-44, **1**♀ #-45, (MFNB);
1 ♀ #-11, (ZFMK);
1 ♂ #-17, **1** ♀ #-18, (MSNG);
1 ♀ #-05, (ZIMG);
1 ♂ #-16, **1** ♀ #-17, (ZMH-LIB);
1 ♂ #-18a, **1** ♀ #-19a, (RMNH);
1 ♂ #-05 ex coll. MBDS, **1** ♀ #-03 ex coll. MBDS, (NHMUK);
1 ♀ MNCN Cat. Nr.-268517, #-05, (MNCN);
1 ♂ #-04a, **1** ♀ #-04 ex coll. MBDS (ZSM).
1 ♂ #-16 (bred in captivity by T. Schulze), **1** ♀ #-17 (bred in captivity by R. Ehrmann), (MNHN);
1 ♂ #-01, **1** ♀ #-02, (MWNH);
1 ♂ #-01, **1** ♀ #-02, (cBOM);
1 ♂ #-40, **1** ♀ #-36, (TSC);
1 ♂ #-34, **1** ♀ #-41, (SCHK);
1 ♂ #-06, **1** ♀ #-01; (MBDS).

Description of the male (Fig. 1-7, 15 & 17)

General aspects. – Large size and slender habitus.

Head. – *Antennae* filiform and long, at least half of body length (Fig. 1 & 2). – *Eyes* slightly reverse drop-shaped in lateral view, in frontal view approximately globular and exophthalmic. – *Vertex* slightly convex. – *Ocellar tubercles* and *ocelli* well developed; between insertion of antenna and compound eye a small tubercle with rounded tip, which is provided with 3-5 setae. – *Lower frons* transverse, about three times wider than high with its upper sulcus slightly vaulted. – Ventral part of *clypeus* and dorsal part of *labrum* keeled (Fig. 7).

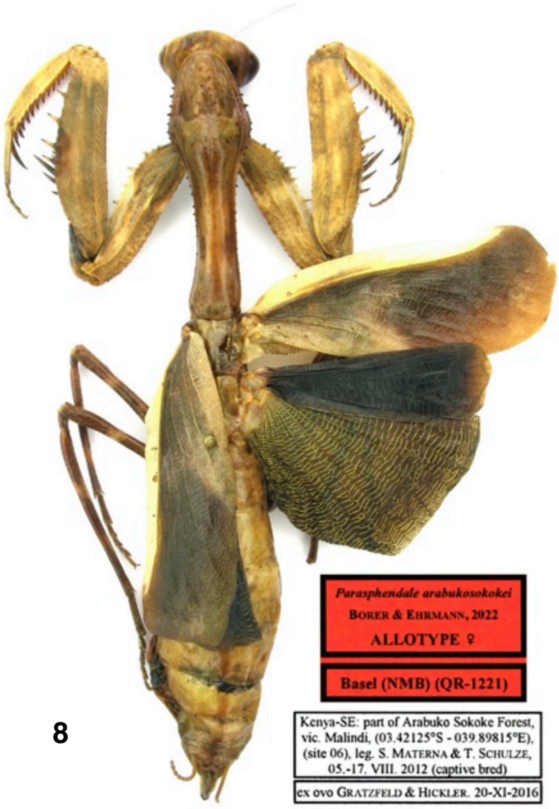
Thorax. – *Pronotum* elongated; metazone about 2.8 times as long as prozone; with distinct supracoxal extension; supracoxal extension and prozone slightly denticulate on lateral margin (Fig. 1 & 2). – *Metathorax* with ear of DK type (see Yager & Svenson 2008).

Wings. – Exceeding the apex of abdomen. – *Forewings* with costal field and the tip of the wing opaque, remaining parts hyalin. – *Apex* rounded. – *Sigma* narrow and ovoid. – *Hindwings* subhyaline; costal field opaque (Fig. 1 & 2).

Legs. – *Foreleg* rather solid. – *Forecoxa* slightly shorter than metazone. – *Anterior apical lobes* divergent. Its dorsal edge is covered by numerous spines with following pattern. One to three small spines before, in-between, and after the four well-developed spines. Its ventral edge covered with small, saw-like spines that are inclined towards the apices (Fig. 5). – *Forefemur* with 4 posteroventral femoral spines (**pvfs**) and 13 anteroventral femoral spines (**avfs**); the avfs are arranged in following formation iIiIiIiIiIiiI. – *Four discoidal* spines; the second 1.5 times longer than the first, the third twice as long as the second and the fourth slightly shorter than the second; proximal on the same ridge as discoidal spines, 4-7 small pines with rounded apices. – *Genicular lobe* with small genicular spur (Fig. 3 & 6). – *Foretibia* with 7 posteroventral tibial spines (**pvts**) and 14 anteroventral tibial spines (**avts**) (Fig. 4). – *The armament* of the foreleg in male may vary as follows: anteroventral femoral spines (**avfs**) 12-13, posteroventral tibial spines (**pvts**) 6-7, anteroventral tibial spines (**avts**) 14-15. – *Meso-* and *metathoracic* legs rather short and simply structured, with small genicular lobe and genicular spur.

Abdomen. – Slender, dorso-ventrally depressed, with eight visible coxosternites (II-IX) and ten tergites. – *Coxosternite IX* (subgenital plate) slightly lance-shaped with blunt end and styli (Fig. 15b). – *Tergite X* (supra-anal plate) lance-shaped (Fig. 15a). – *Cerci* rather long with 15-17 cylinder-shaped cercomeres; the most basal cercomere might be interpreted as several partially fused cercomeres; the seven most distal cercomeres are longer than wide and the last one is flattened.

Coloration. – Generally brown colored. Lower frons with a dark transverse stripe. Anterior part of prosternum black, followed by an ivory



Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
ALLOTYPE ♀

Basel (NMB) (QR-1221)

Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest,
vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E),
(site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze,
05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)

ex ovo Gratzfeld & Hickler. 20-XI-2016

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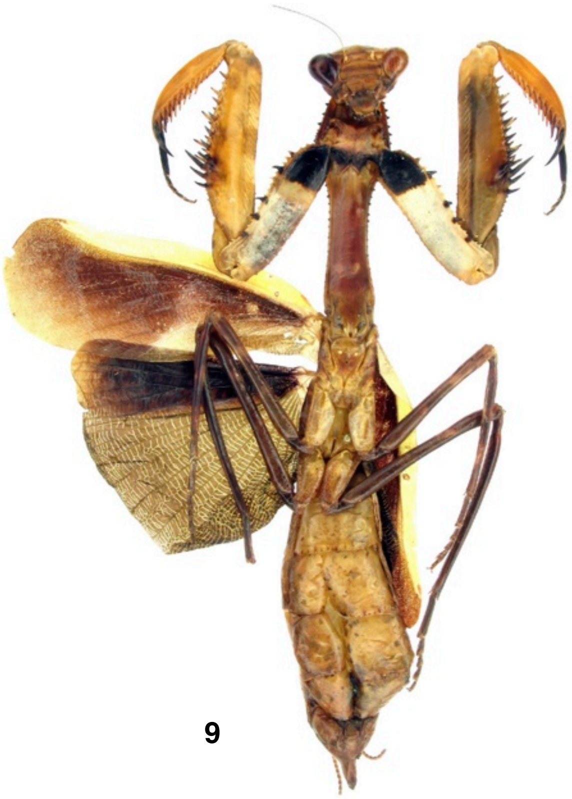

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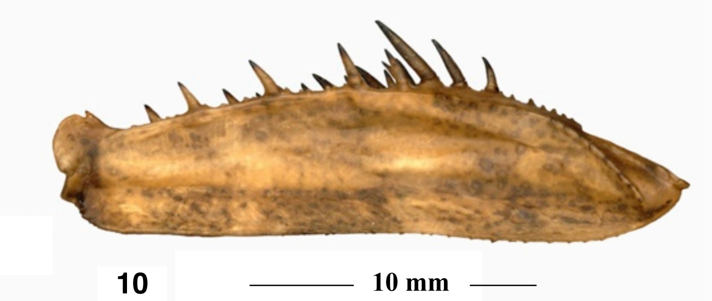

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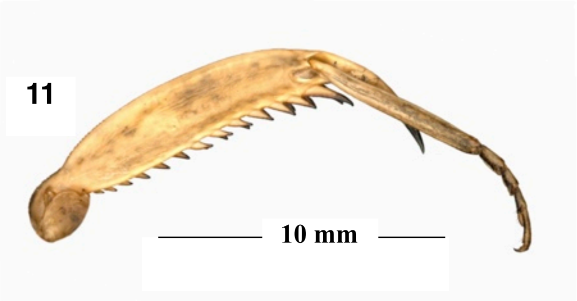

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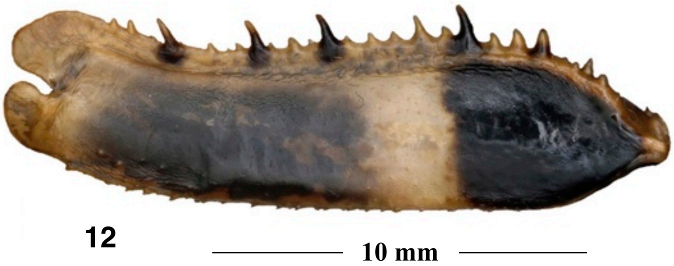

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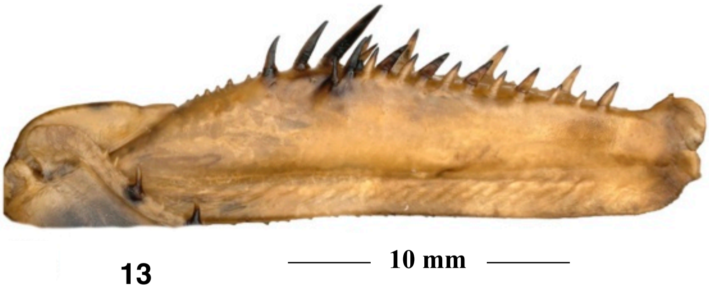

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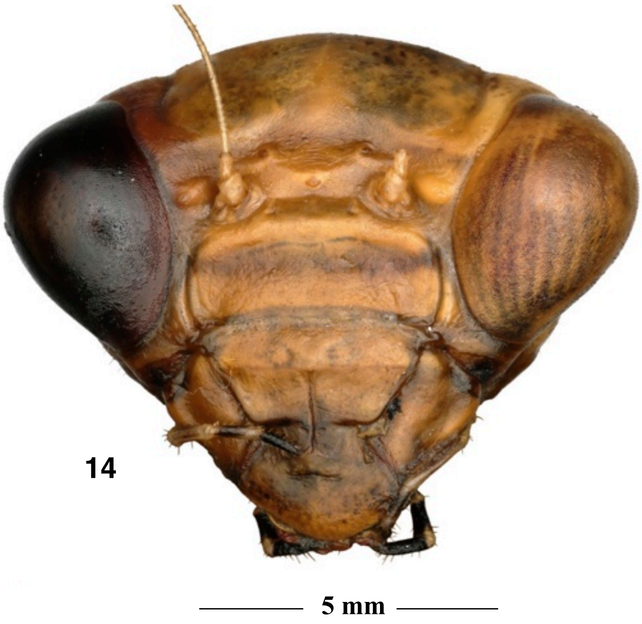


14

Fig. 8 - 14. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.**, ♀, allotype.

8. Habitus, dorsal view. **9**. Habitus, ventral view. **10**. Forefemur, posterior view. **11**. Foretibia, posterior view. **12**. Forecoxa, anterior view. **13**. Forefemur, anterior view. **14**. Head, frontal view.

colored, narrow transverse stripe. Black, narrow stripe between forecoxae. Posterior part of prosternum light gray-blue. Small spines on dorsal surface of forecoxa colored in pale brown and the four well developed spines are black with white tips on the anterior side and pale brown colored on the posterior side. Posterior surface of forecoxa brown with two pale colored wave-like transverse stripes. First third of anterior surface proximal black colored, followed by a pale band, and distal half of forecoxa gray-blue colored (in dead specimens, gray-blue turns into pale gray or brown, depending on the conservation procedure). Forefemur, first three discoidal spines black on the anterior side and pale brown with black apices on the posterior side, the fourth discoidal spine pale brown with black apex. All posteroventral femoral spines (**pvfs**) pale brown with darkened apices. First small and large anteroventral femoral spines completely black, towards the distal end steadily lighter colored. All tibial spines and tibial spur pale brown with darkened apices. Costal area of forewings ivory colored, followed by a narrow transverse red-brown colored part of the discoidal area. Hindwings subhyaline with smoky coloration, transverse veins ivory colored; costal field and adjacent part of discoidal area opaque brown with red tones.

Male genitalia (Fig. 17). – The ventral lobe of the ventral phallomere has weakly developed, somewhat elongated pda. Sdpl rounded, serrate, and only minimally prominent; bl only weakly differentiated. The main posterior lobe of the right phallomere elongate with a broadly rounded and protruding hairy apex. The dextral extension (**bm**) is well developed and sclerotized. Pia triangular with rounded, strongly sclerotized apex; surface wrinkled. Pva c-shaped with rounded apex. The anterior process of left phallomere (**afa**) serrate, apex rounded or somewhat broadened and rounded; loa membranous and almost semicircular; paa blunt and slightly bicuspid.

Description of the female (Fig. 8 - 14, 16 & 18-20)

General aspects. – Large size and robust habitus.

Head. – *Antennae* filiform and shorter than metazone of pronotum (Fig. 9). – *Eyes* slightly reverse drop-shaped. – *Vertex* distinctly convex. – *Ocellar tubercle* and *ocelli* poorly developed; between insertion of antenna and compound eye a small tubercle with rounded tip, which is provided with 3 - 5 setae. – *Lower frons* transverse, about three times wider than high with its upper sulcus slightly vaulted (Fig. 14). – Ventral part of *clypeus* and dorsal part of *labrum* keeled.

Thorax. – *Pronotum* elongated. – *Metazone* about 2.8 times as long as prozone; with distinct supracoxal extension. – *Pronotum* distinctly denticulate on lateral margin with increasing size of denticules towards supracoxal extension and prozone. – Distal part of *metazone* and *prozone* with numerous tubercles (Fig. 8 & 9). – *Metathorax* with ear of DNK type (see Yager & Svenson 2008).

Wings. – Covering about 2/3 of abdomen. – *Forewings* opaque with rounded apex. – *Stigma* narrow and ovoid. – Costal- and discoidal area of *hindwings* opaque. – *Anal* area subhyaline. – *Apex* rounded (Fig. 8 & 9).

Legs. – *Forelegs* solid. – *Forecoxa* slightly shorter than metazone. – *Anterior apical lobe*s divergent. Its dorsal surface is covered by numerous spines with following pattern. Two to five small spines before, in-between, and after the four well developed spines. Its ventral surface covered with small, saw-like spines that are inclined towards the apex and getting bigger towards the apex (Fig. 12). – *Forefemur* with 4 posteroventral femoral spines (**pvfs**) and 13 anteroventral femoral spines (**avfs**); the avfs are arranged in following formation iIiIiIiIiiI. – *Four discoidal* spines; the second 1.5 times longer than the first, the third twice as long as the second and the fourth slightly shorter than the second. – *Genicular lobe* with small genicular spur (Fig. 10 & 13). – *Foretibia* with 7 posteroventral tibial spines (**pvts**) and 14 anteroventral tibial spines (**avts**) (Fig. 11). – *The armament* of the foreleg in female may vary as follows: anteroventral femoral spines (**avfs**) 12 - 15, posteroventral tibial spines (**pvts**) 6 - 7, anteroventral tibial spines (**avts**) 13 - 16. – *Meso*- and *metathoracic legs* rather short and simply structured, with small genicular lobe and genicular spur.

Abdomen. – Pearshaped/fusiform, dorso-ventrally depressed, with six visible coxosternites (II-VII) and ten tergites. – *Coxosternite VII* (subgenital plate) with group typical shape. – *Tergit X* (supra-anal plate) broder than long and lance-shaped (Fig. 8 & 9). – *Cerci* rather long with 17 - 19 cylinder-shaped cercomeres; the most basal cercomere might be interpreted as several partially fused cercomeres; the eight most distal cercomeres are longer than wide and the last one is slightly flattened.

Coloration. – The coloration of body parts mentioned here, differ from those described in males. All others are identical in males and females. Costal area of forewings ivory colored; discoidal area dark brown, towards the apex lightened; anal area pale brown. Costal- and discoidal area of hindwings opaque dark brown with a pale brown margin at the apex; anal area of hindwings subhyaline with smoky coloration, transverse veins ivory colored (Fig. 8, 9 & 18 - 20).

Measurement (mm).
– Body length, ♂: 55.0 - 62.8
– Body length, ♀: 70.0 - 81.3
Details showed in Table 1-4

Life aspect and others. – The picture of live aspects are studio shots and illustrate an adult female and freshly hatched larvae (Fig. 18 - 21). The larvae of the first larval stage have a black body, dark compound eyes, and a bright red head (Fig. 21). It seems to be another example of myrmecomorphism or even ant mimicry in early nymphs, as already known for several other African Mantodea species (Kumar, 1973; Gillon & Roy, 1968; Hevers & Liske, 1991; Wieland, 2013). Oothecae are cylindrical with a rounded apical end, up to slightly ovoid (Fig. 16). Dorsal habitus pictures of thirty-three paratype specimens are illustrated in Appendix 1 - 9, as well as the distribution map of *P. arabukosokokei* sp. nov. and *P. stali* (Appendix 9).

Etymology. – The specific epithet refers to the locus typicus, the Arabuko Sokoke Forest, which is the largest fragment of East African Coastal Forests left.

Distribution. – *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* sp. nov. is known, so far, only from the Arabuko Sokoke Forest, Kilifi County, Kenya.

Parasphendale stali Sjöstedt, 1930

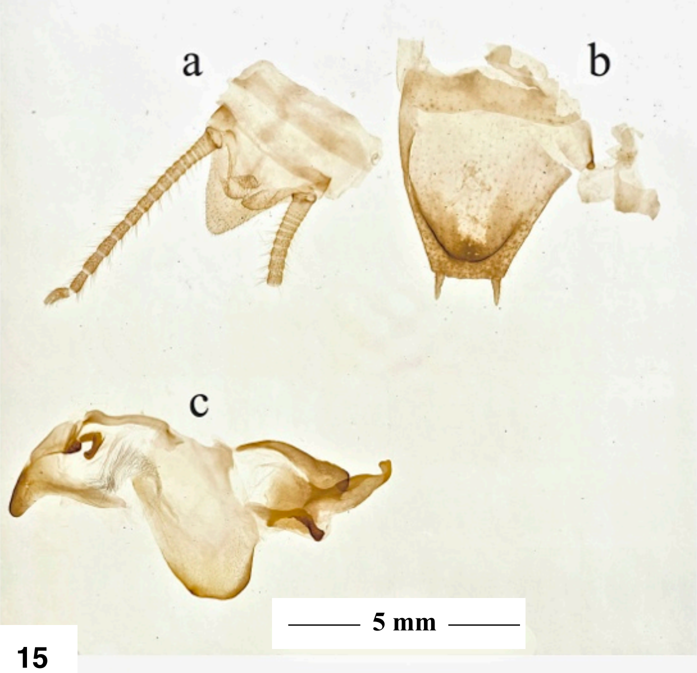
(Fig. 22-34)

Remarks. – In the past, the species status of *Parasphendale gracilicollis* Beier, 1930: 449 and *Parasphendale stali* Sjöstedt, 1930, was evaluated differently. Beier (1935) listed *P. gracilicollis* and *P. stali* as valid species in Genera Insectorum, but in 1942 he listed *P. gracilicollis* as a synonym of *P. stali* Sjöstedt (1930). Marshall (1975) lists *P. gracilicollis* as a valid species, and Kaltenbach (1996) listed *P. gracilicollis* as a synonym of *P. stali*. The detailed drawings of *P. stali* shown in the identification key of Kaltenbach (1998, p 47, fig. 79 - m; p 48, fig. 86 - f; p 49, fig. 93 - f), clearly illustrate the morphological characteristics of *P. stali* and not of *P. gracilicollis*. Ehrmann (2002) also lists *P. gracilicollis* as a synonym of *P. stali*, and Otte & Spearman (2005) list both taxa as valid species in their catalog.
After studying the type material and numerous additional individuals, it is clear that both species, *P. gracilicollis* Beier, 1930: 449 and *P. stali* Sjöstedt, 1930, are distinct and valid taxa. And so, to the best of our current knowledge, there are ten valid *Parasphendale* species. Based on Otte & Spearman (2005) and Otte et al. (2022), this means the following change: *Parasphendale agrionina* becomes a synonym of *Parasphendale vincta*, the type species.

Holotype, ♀, Tanzania-SW: Kigonsera, Nyassa-See // Parasphendale stali Sjöst. n. sp., female // Typus // NRM-MANT-0001189 // (Stockholm-NHRS-#01-f (HT)) //

Allotype, ♂, Demokratischen Republik Kongo: Elisabethville [since 1966 Lubumbashi], 02. X. 1950 // det. Beier, Parasphendale stali Sjöst., Allotype male // (Wien-NHMW-#01-m (AT)) //

Cotype, **1** ♀, Tanzania: Manow, D. O. Afr. // Parasphendale stali Sjöst. n. sp., female // Cotypus // NRM-MANT-0001190 // (Stockholm-NHRS-#02-f (CT)) //



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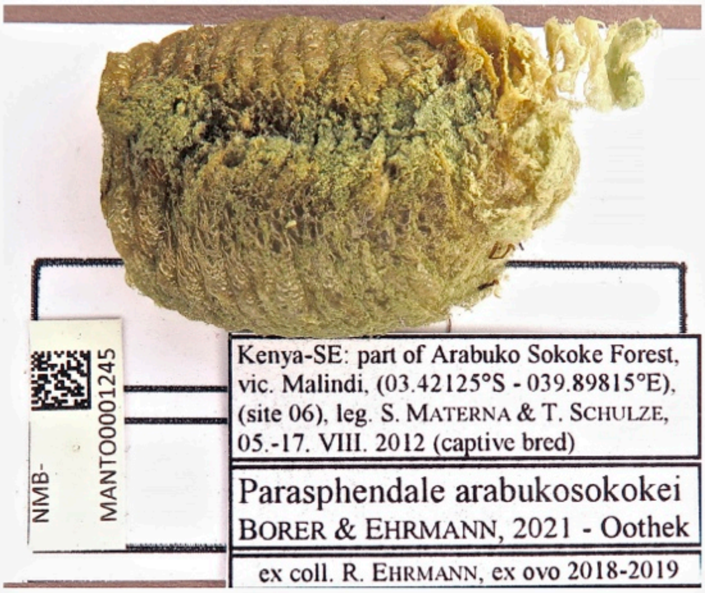
NMB-
MANTO0001245
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2021 - Oothek
ex coll. R. Ehrmann, ex ovo 2018-2019

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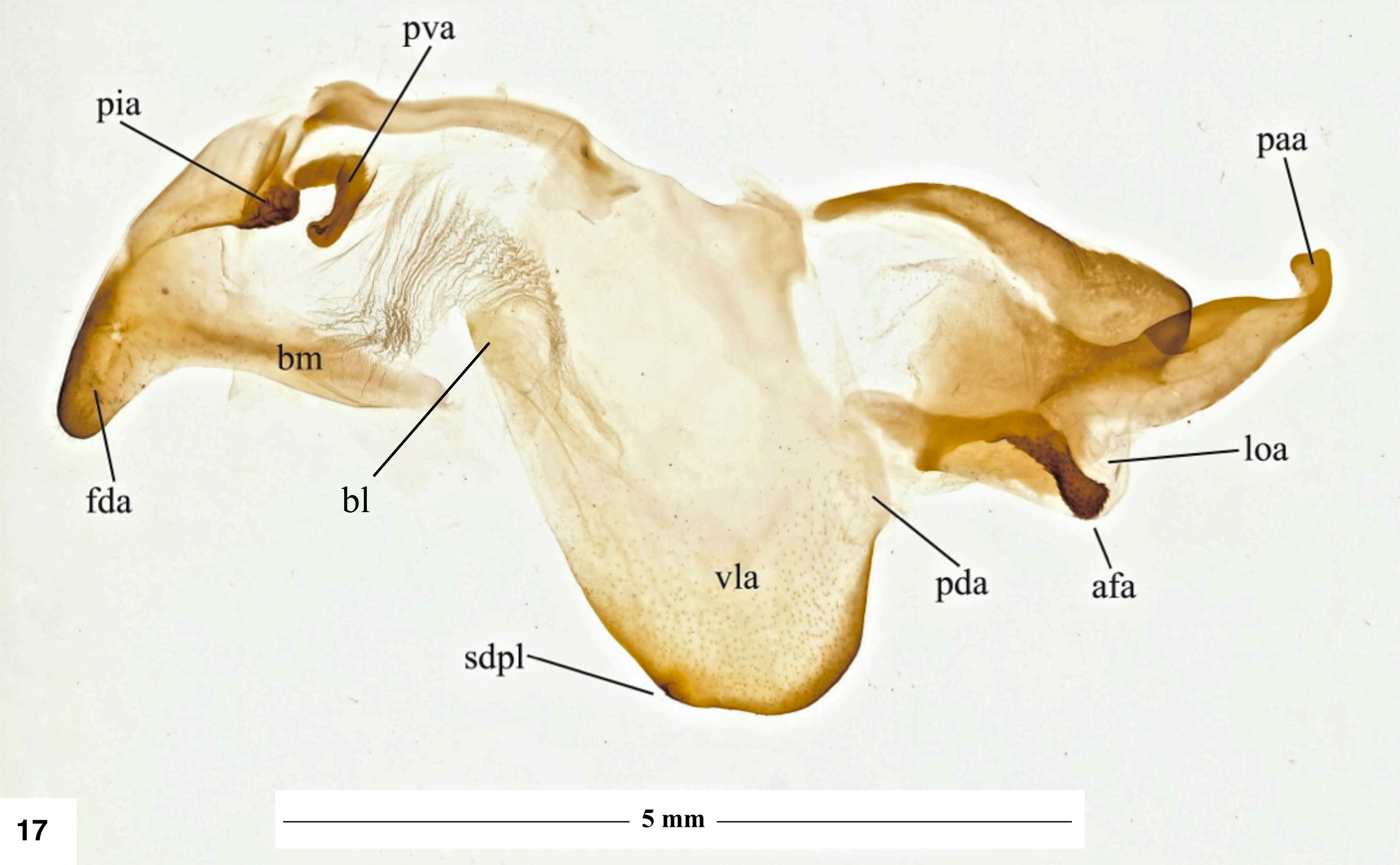

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Fig. 15 & 17. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.**, ♂, holotype.

15a. Supra-anal plate and cerci. **15b**. Subgenital plate (coxosternit 9) and styli. **15c**. Genitalia, ventral view. **17**. Genitalia, ventral view (abbreviations are listed in material and methods).

Fig. 16. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.**, ootheca.

Non-type specimens

- – **1** ♂, Malawi-S: Zomba, Chanc coll. 29. IX. 1974, coll. H. R. Feijen // Museum Leiden ex coll. H. R. Feijen, rec. 2001 // No.74 male // [(Schwarz-GP-0437)], [ex coll. Leiden-RMNH.Ins-1104766] // (NMB-MANTO0001258) //
- – **1** ♀, Malawi-S: Zomba, Chimwalowe, Malawi, 22. X. 1973, H. R. Feijen // Museum Leiden ex coll. H. R. Feijen, rec. 2001 // No.36 // det. R. Roy, 1999, Parasphendale stali Sjöstedt, female // [ex coll. Leiden-RMNH.Ins-1104769] // MB-MANTO0001259 //
- – **1** ♀, Mozambique: Landsch.-Mecutine, ca. 70 km westl. der Küste von Mozambique // det. Beier: Parasphendale ghindana G.Tos female // (Hamburg-ZMH-LIB-#15-f) //
- – **1** ♂, Mozambique –SW: Goba Mozambique, IV. 1980, H. R. Feijen // Museum Leiden ex coll. H. R. Feijen, rec. 2001 // RMNH.Ins-1104768 // (Leiden-RMNH-#16-m) //
- – **1** ♂, Malawi-S: Zomba, Chanc coll. 16. X. 1974, coll. H. R. Feijen // Museum Leiden ex coll. H. R. Feijen, rec. 2001 // No.73 male // det. R. Roy, 1999, Parasphendale stali Sjöstedt, male // RMNH.Ins-1104767 // (Leiden-RMNH-#17-m) //
- – **1** ♀, Malawi-S: Zomba: Airport, 28. IX. 1973, H. R. Feijen // No.36 female // Museum Leiden ex coll. H. R. Feijen, rec. 2001 // RMNH.Ins-1104770 // (Leiden-RMNH-#20-f) //
- – **1** ♀, Malawi-S: Zomba: Bwaila, 19. X. 1974 // No.36 female // RMNH.Ins-1104771 // (Leiden-RMNH-#21-f) //
- – **1** ♂, Malawi?: // Pres. By Com Inst Ent B M 1872-2 // MMRS X. 66 d-light // C.I.E. coll. A.2137 // Accession No. N. R. /1882 // NHMUK-011250112 // det. J. A. Meadows, 1972: Parasphendale sp.? // (London-NHMUK-#07-m) //
- – **1** ♀, Malawi-S: // Nyasaland: Chiromo [(16°33′S-35°8′E)], R. C. Wood // Pres. By Imp. Bur. Ent. Brit. Mus. 1930-215 // det. Beier: Parasphendale ghindana G.Tos (f) // NHMUK 010729430 // (London-NHMUK-#08-f) //
- – **1** ♂, South Africa-SE: Kruger NP, Pretoriuskop rest camp, (25°10’09.5“S-31°16’04.2”E), 595 m, [ca. 80 km west to the border Mozambique] leg. S.Danflous, 11.XII.2007 // (Montérolier-RCNM-#01-m) //
- – **1** ♂, Malawi-NW: Chitipa District, Mughese Forest, 60 km NW Chitipa, (09°38’S-33°32’E), 1810 m, 11.-12. XII. 2012”, ex. Coll. V. Kalinin // (Moskau-ESPC-#01-m) //
- – **1** ♂, Malawi-NW: Chitipa District, Mughese Forest, 60 km NW Chitipa, (09°38’S-33°32’E), 1810 m, 11.-12. XII. 2012”, ex. Coll. V. Kalinin // (Moskau-ESPC-#02-m) //
- – **1** ♀, Tanzania-NW: Songea, Peramiho, 1000 m, leg. Ch. Lindemann, 26. XI. 1958 // det. Beier, Parasphendale stali Sjöst., female // (München-ZSM-#06-f) //
- – **1** ♂, Tanzania-NW: Ruwana am River [near Mbusa, south Lake Victoria], XI. 1929 // det. F. Lombardo, 1997: Parasphendale stali Sjöstedt // (Philadelphia-ANSP-#09-01a-m) //
- – **1** ♀, Tanzania-NW: Tshakoma [near Busegwe, south Lake Victoria], Zpbg, G. van Son, XI. 1931 // det. R. Roy, 1988, Parasphendale stali, female // (Philadelphia-ANSP-#10-02a-f) //
- – **1** ♀, Tanzania-NW: Peramiho, Ertl-1904 // (Strasbourg-MZS-#12-f) //
- – **1** ♂, Zambia: (N. Rhodesia), Mazabuka, X. 1960, Nat. Museum, S.R. // det. Kaltenbach, 1994, Parasphendale stali Sjöst. // (Wien-NHMW-#02-m) //
- – **1** ♂, Zimbabwe: Hwange Safari Lodge, leg. Kaltenbach, 15.-18. X. 1988 // det. Kaltenbach, 1988, Parasphendale stali Sjöstedt, male // (Wien-NHMW-#03-m) //
- – **1** ♂, Zimbabwe: Hwange Safari Lodge, leg. Kaltenbach, 15.-18. X. 1988 // det. Kaltenbach, 1988, Parasphendale stali Sjöstedt, male // (Wien-NHMW-#04-m) //
- – **1** ♀, Tanzania: Tanganyika-Terr., [Tanzania-SW] Matengo-Hochland, wsw. V. Songea, Zerny, 21.-31. 1936 // Linda 13-1400 m // Parasphendale stali Sjöst., female // (Wien-NHMW-#05-f) //

Measurement (mm).
– Body length, ♂: 57.8 - 60.0
– Body length, ♀: 81.0 - 85.0
Details showed in Table 3-4

Distribution. – Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Differential diagnosis *Parasphendale arabukosokokei sp. nov.* vs. *P. stali* Sjöstedt, 1930.

Parasphendale arabukosokokei and *Parasphendale stali* are the largest species within the genus *Parasphendale*. However, these two species can be easily distinguished. The general body structure of *P. arabukosokokei* is more robust, in both sexes, than that of *P. stali*. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* has a distinct supracoxal extension, and in *P. stali*, the extension is weakly pronounced. Lower frons with one dark transverse stripe in *P. arabukosokokei*, in *P. stali*, there are two. Spines of anterior coxae are more pronounced in *P. arabukosokokei* than in *P. stali*. Both species have very similar male genital structures. *P. stali* tends to have a somewhat more developed sdpl; likewise, the pia is usually somewhat flatter than in *P. arabukosokokei*.

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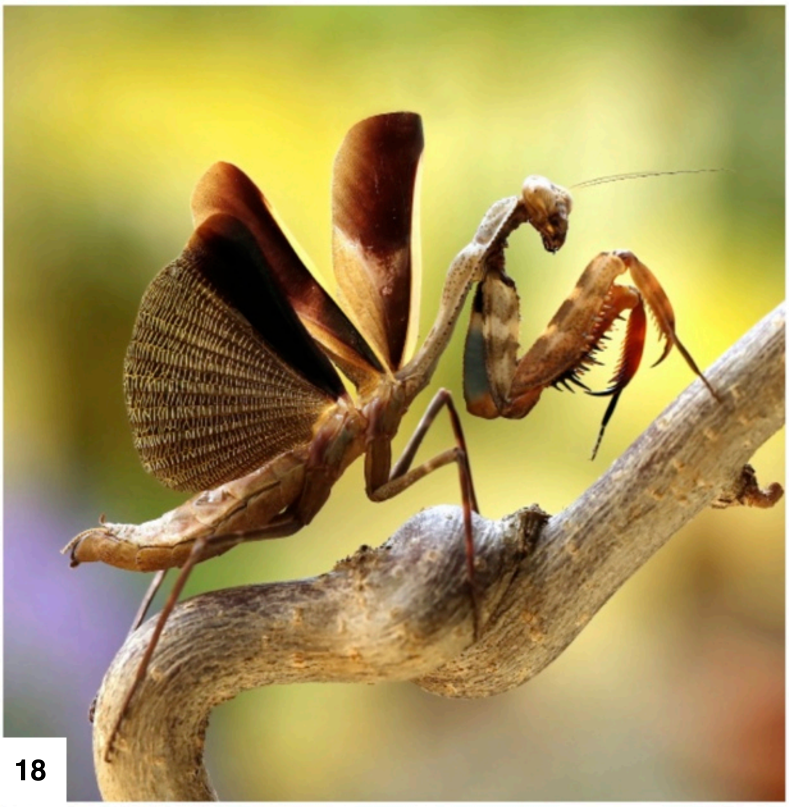

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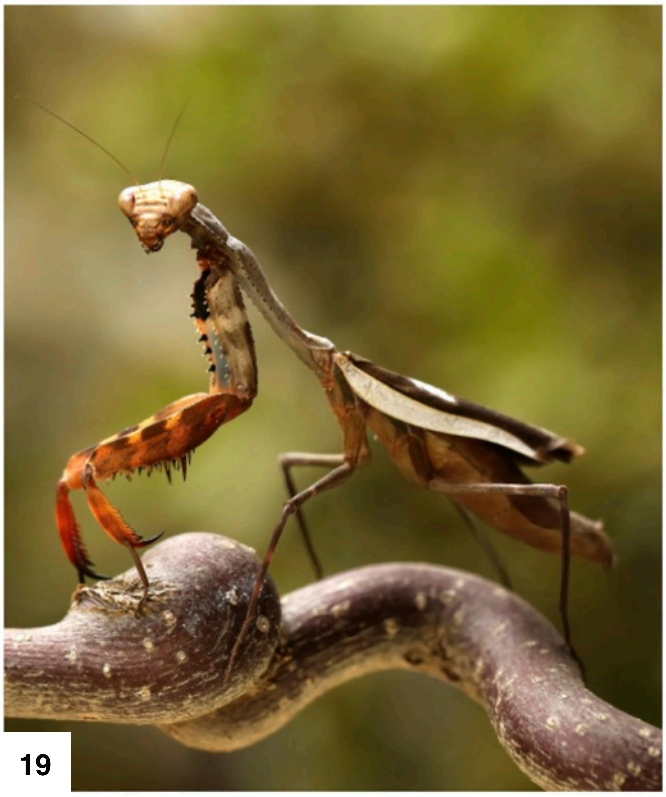

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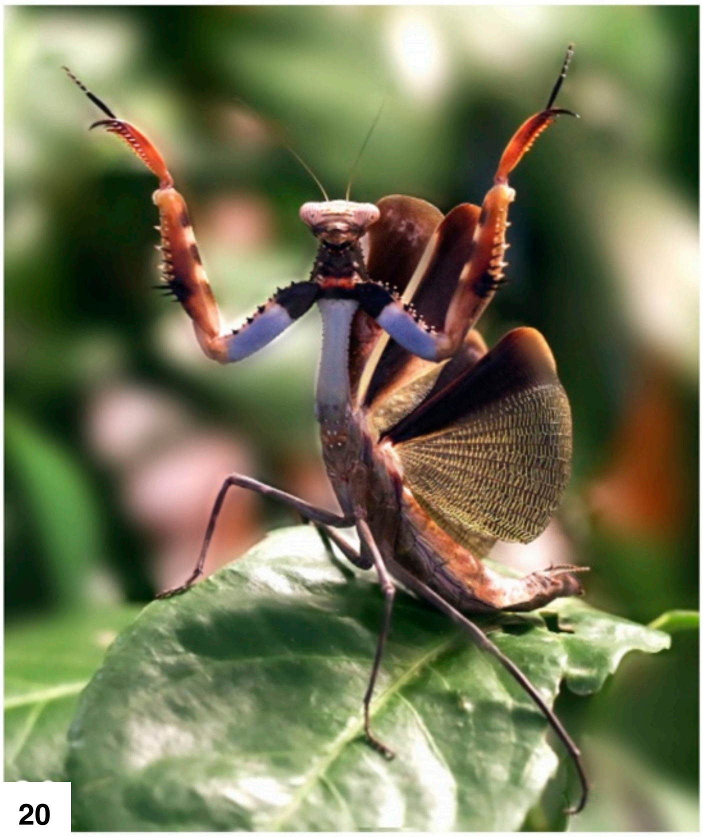

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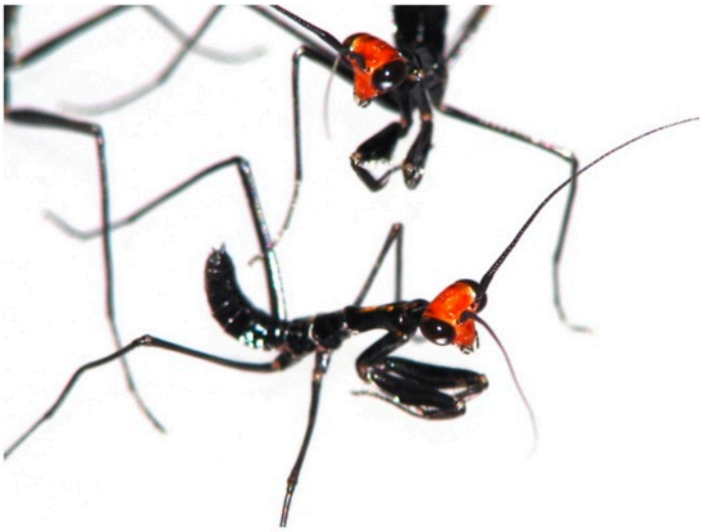

21

Fig 18 - 21. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov**., life appearance (studio shots).
18. Female with open wings. **19**. Female in locomotion. **20**. Female in defensive position. **21**. Freshly hatched larvae.

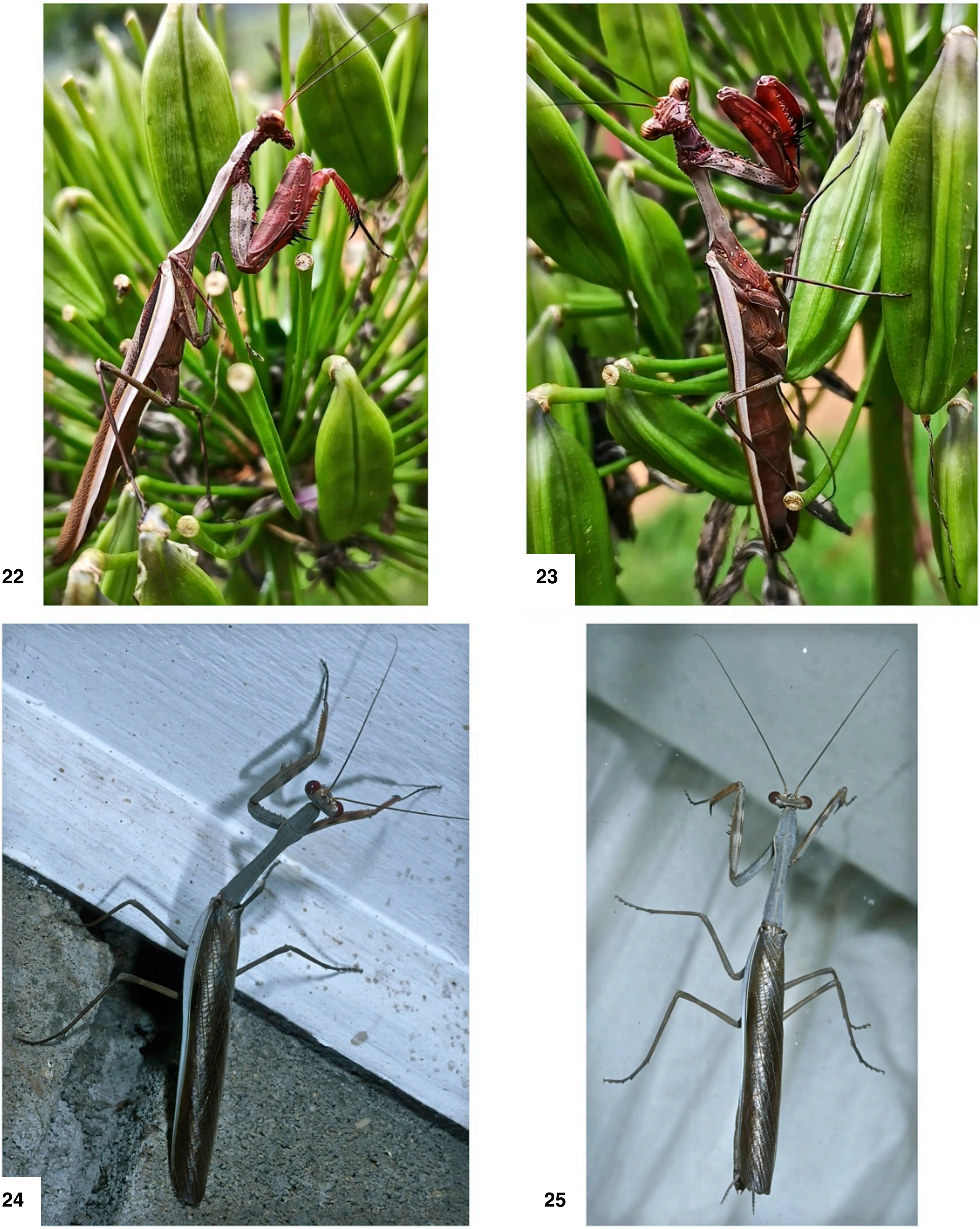

Fig. 22-25. *Parasphendale stali* ♂, life appearance.
22 & **23**. Tanzania, Lushoto, West Usambara Mountains. **24** & **25**. South Africa, Limpopo, Thohoyandou.

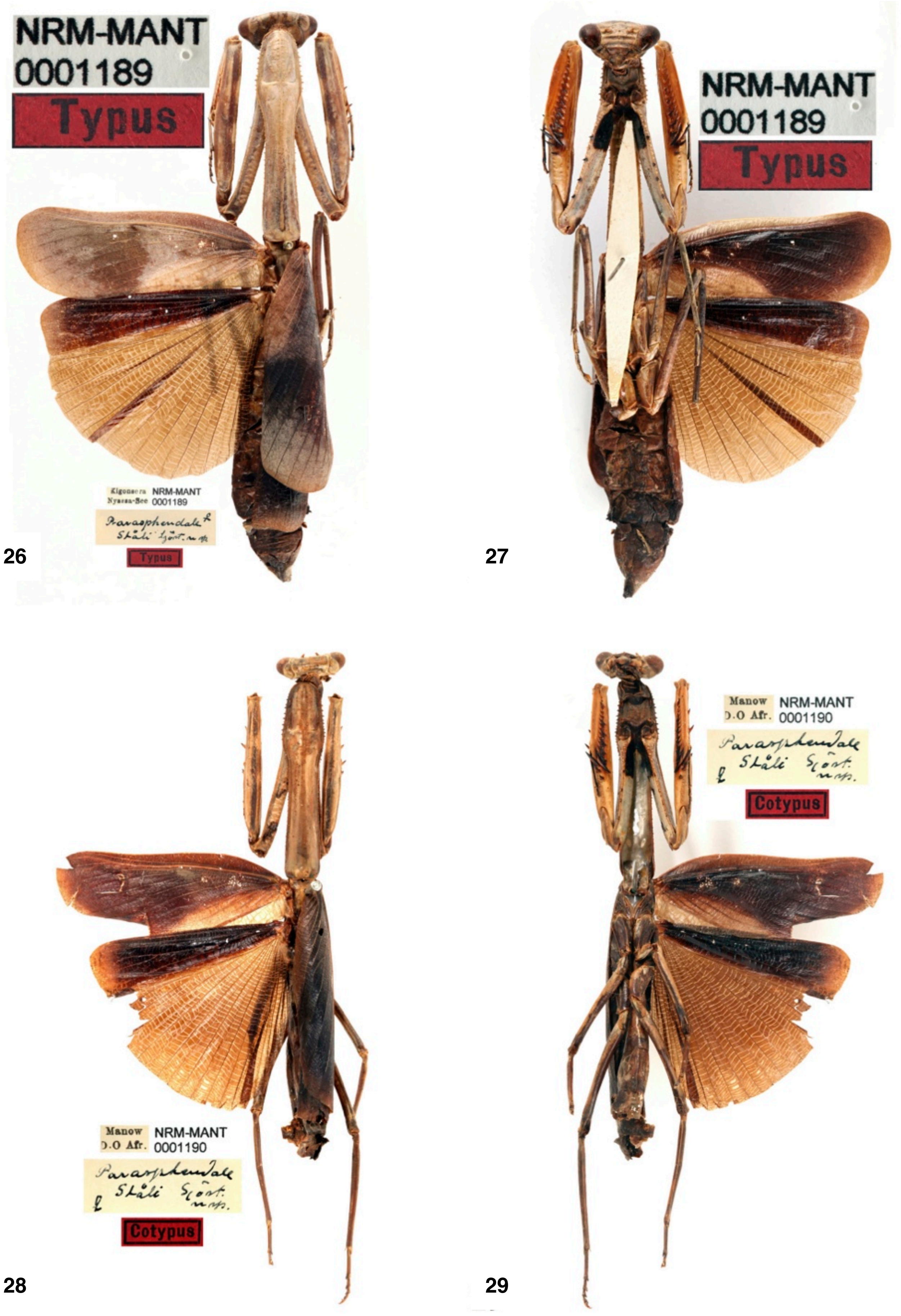
NRM-MANT
0001189
Typus
Kigonsera Nyassa-See NRM-MANT 0001189
Parasphendale Ståli Sjöst. n. sp.
Typus
26
27
Manow D.O Afr. NRM-MANT 0001190
Parasphendale Ståli Sjöst. n. sp.
Cotypus
28
29

Fig. **26**-**29**. *Parasphendale stali,* type material from Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm (NHRS).

26. Holotype, ♀, Habitus, dorsal view. **27**. Holotype, ♀, Habitus, ventral view. **28**. Cotype, ♀, Habitus, dorsal view. **29**. Cotype, ♀, Habitus, ventral view.

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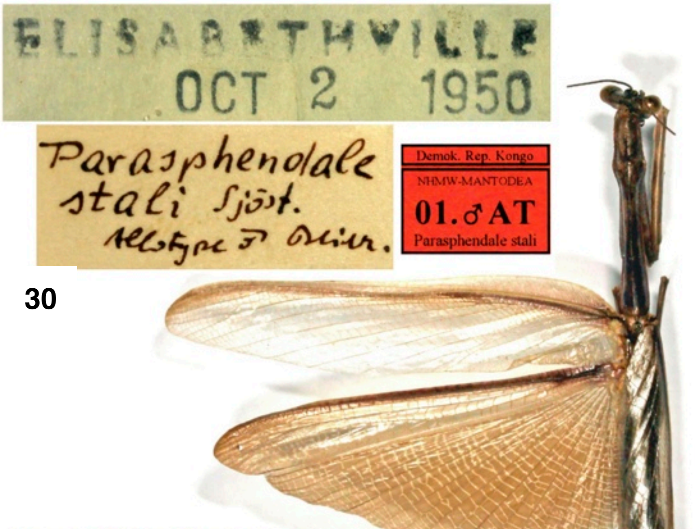

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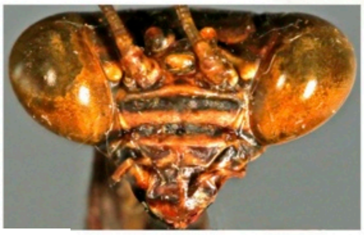

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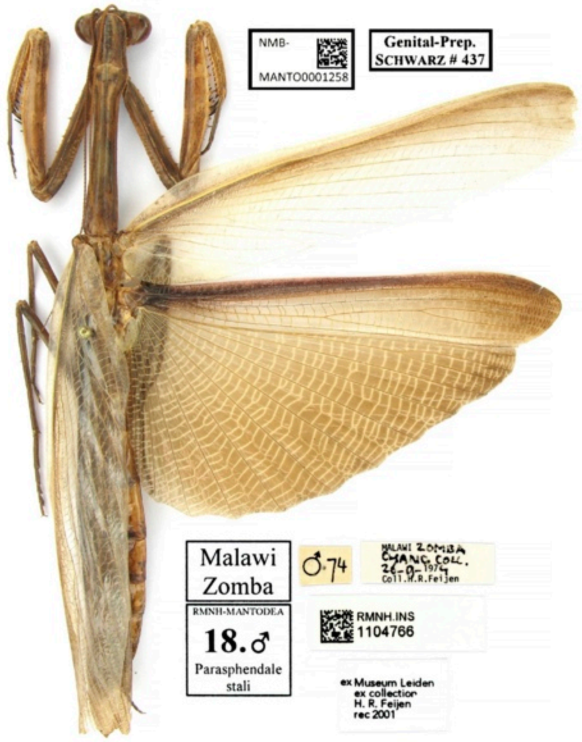

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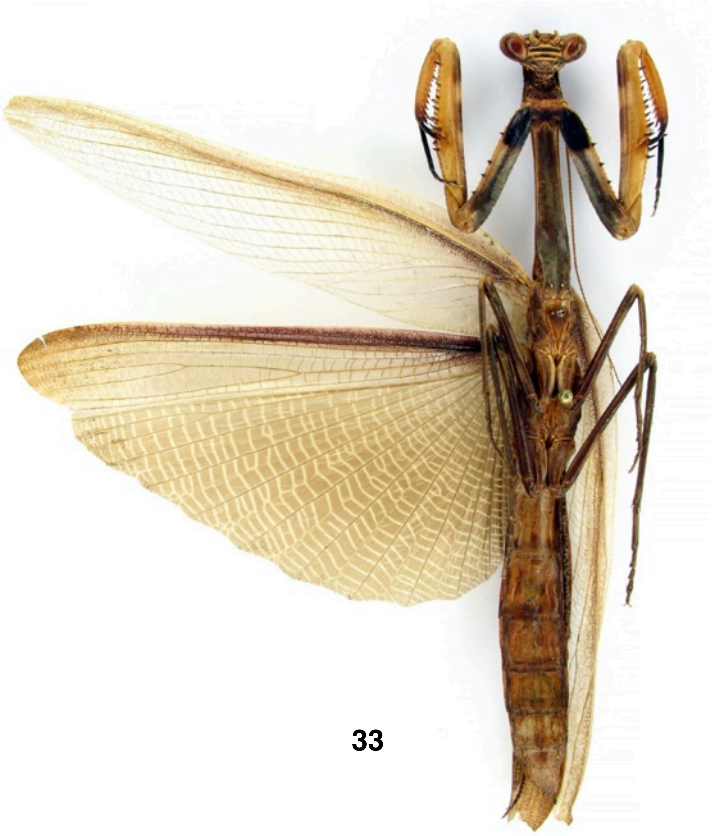

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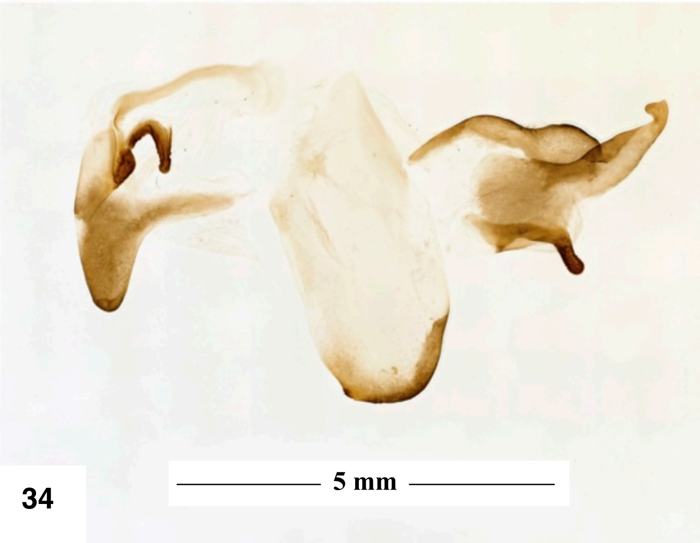
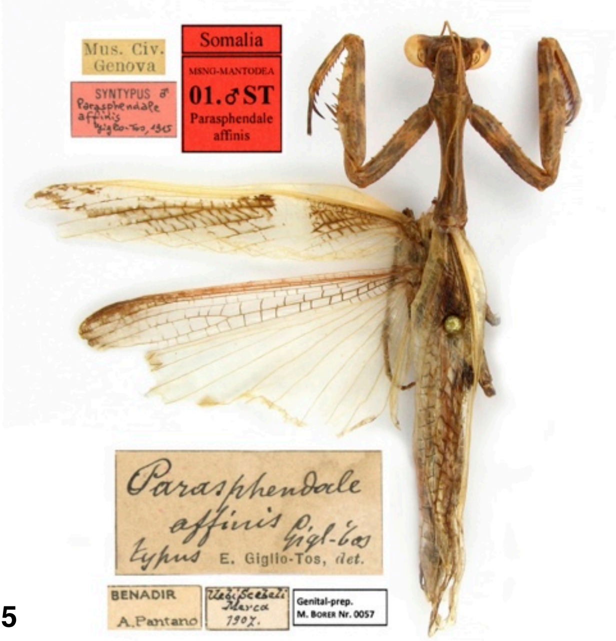


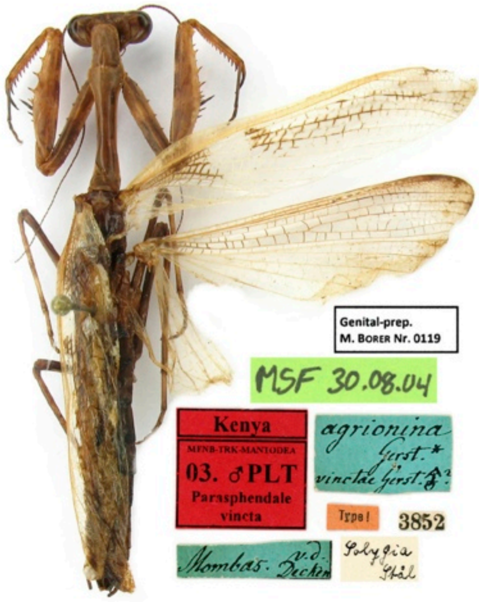
34

Fig. **30**-**31**. *Parasphendale stali*, Allotype, ♂, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (NHMW).
30. Habitus, dorsal view. **31**. Head, frontal view.

Fig. **32**-**34**. *Parasphendale stali*, ♂, Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (NMB), NMB-MANTO0001258.
32. Habitus, dorsal view. **33**. Habitus, ventral view. **34**. Genitalia, ventral view.


Mus. Civ. Genova
SYNTYPUS ♂ Parasphendale affinis Giglio-Tos, 1915
Somalia
MSNG-MANTODEA
01.♂ST
Parasphendale affinis
Parasphendale affinis Gigl-Tos typus E. Giglio-Tos, det.
BENADIR A.Pantano
Uebi Scebeli Merca 1907.
Genital-prep. M. Borer Nr. 0057

35



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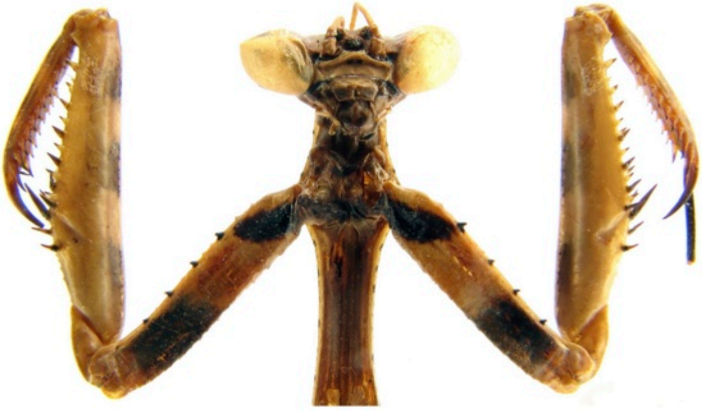

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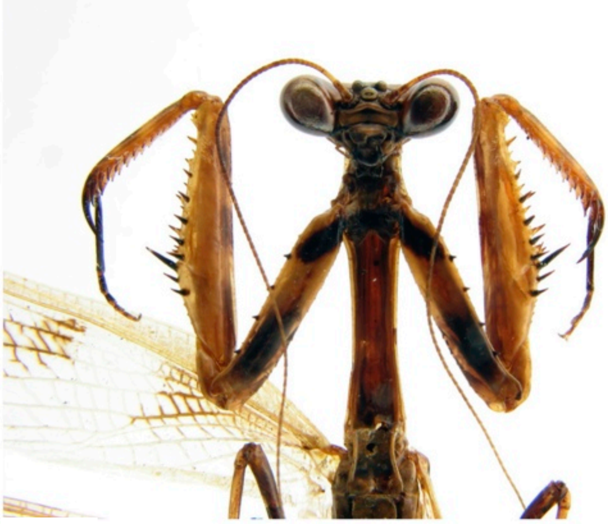

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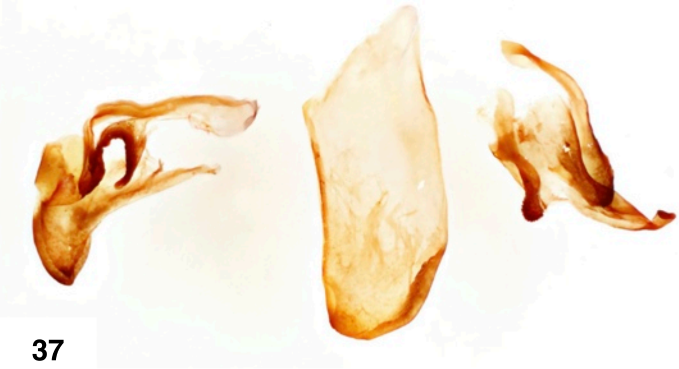

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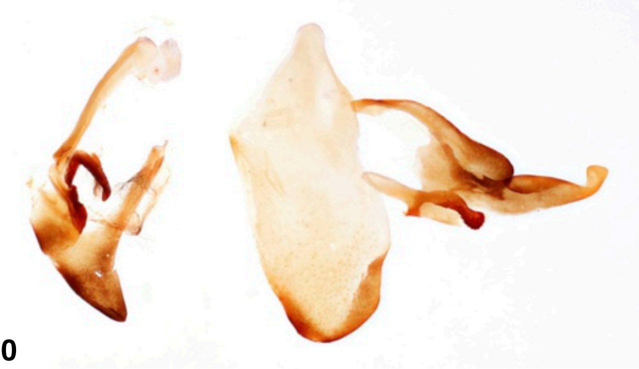

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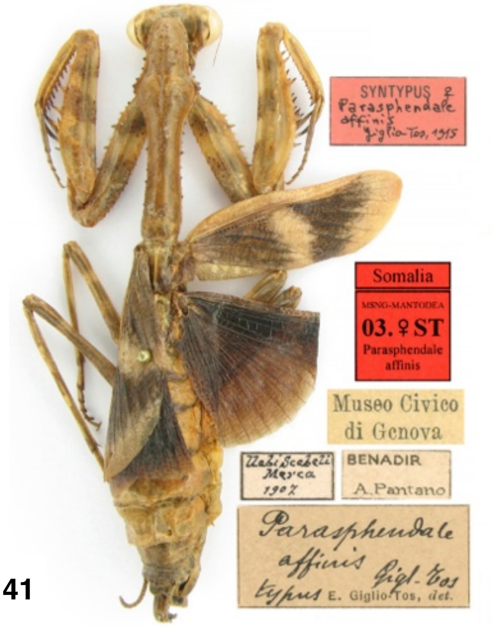
Fig. 35-37. *Parasphendale affinis*, syntypus ♂, Museo Storia Naturale Genova (MSNG).
35. Habitus, dorsal view. **36**. Fore-body, antero-ventral view. **37**. Genitalia, ventral view.

Fig. 38-40. *Parasphendale vincta*, paralectotype ♂, Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (MFNB).
38. Habitus, dorsal view. **39**. Fore-body, antero-ventral view. **40**. Genitalia, ventral view.



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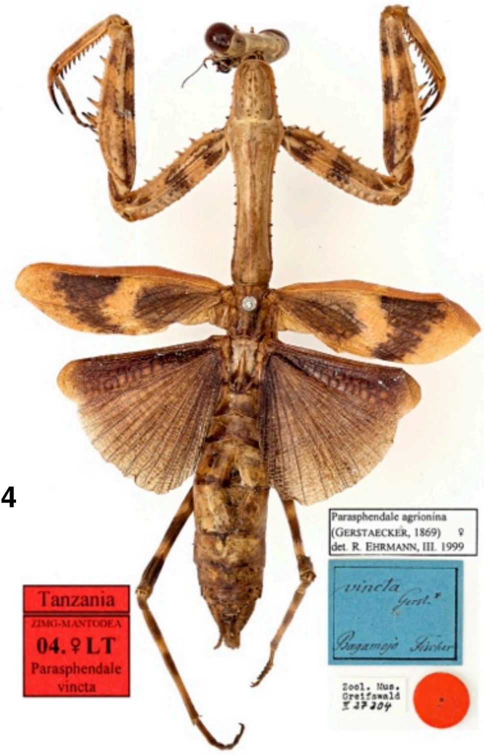
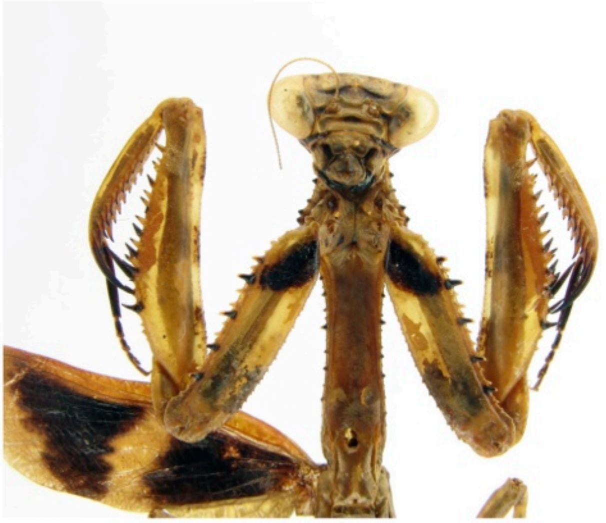

Parasphendale agrionina (GERSTAECKER, 1869) ♀ det. R. EHRMANN, III. 1999
vincta Gerst.*
Bagamoyo Fischer
Tanzania
ZIMG-MANTODEA
04.♀LT
Parasphendale vincta
Zool. Mus. Greifswald Z 27 204

44



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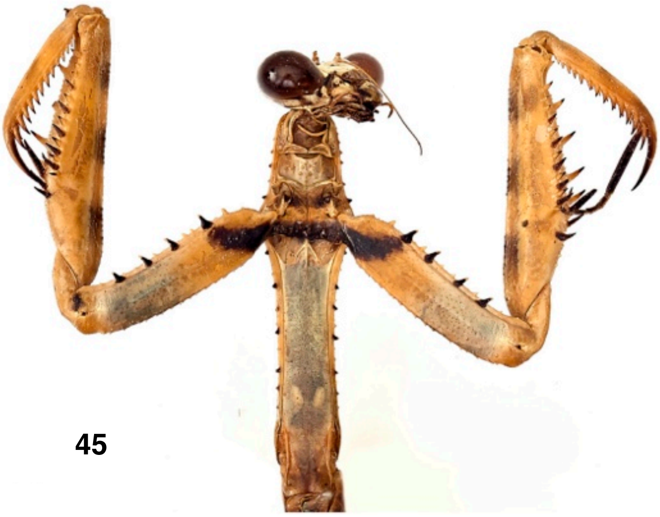

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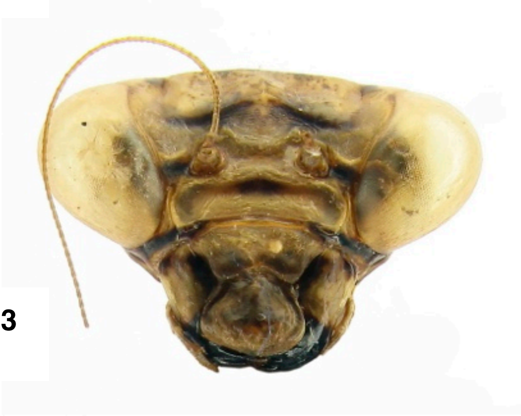

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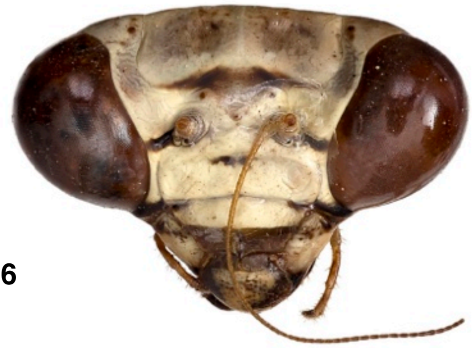

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Fig. 41 - 43. *Parasphendale affinis*, syntypus ♀, Museo Storia Naturale Genova (MSNG).
41. Habitus, dorsal view. **42**. Fore-body, antero-ventral view. **43**. Head, frontal view.

Fig. 44 - 46. *Parasphendale vincta*, lectotype ♀, Zoologisches Institut und Museum Greifswald (ZIMG).
44. Habitus, dorsal view. **45**. Fore-body, antero-ventral view. **46**. Head, frontal view.

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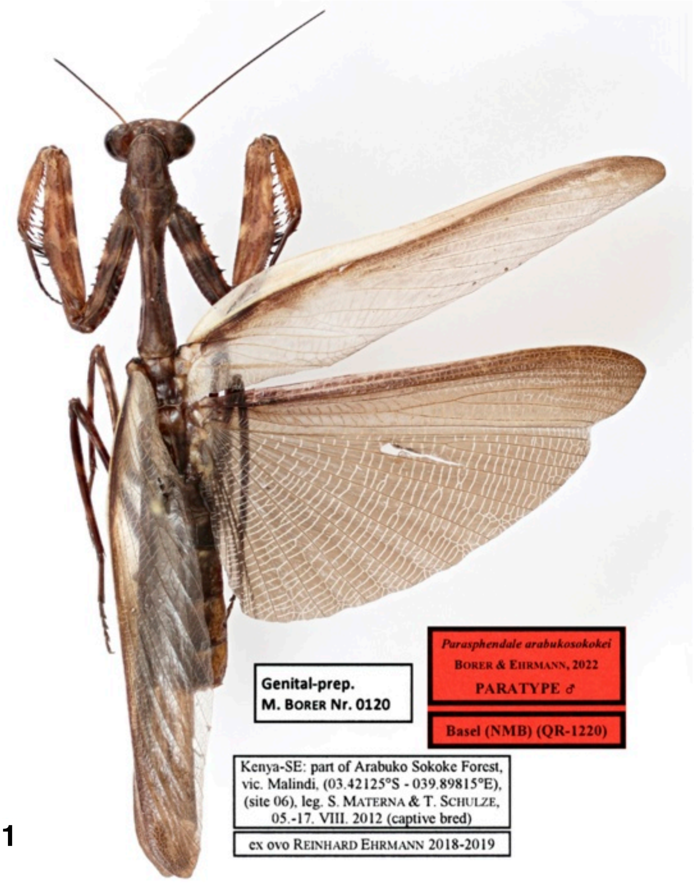
Résumé

Borer M. & Ehrmann R., 2022. – Contribution à l'étude du genre *Parasphendale* Schulthess-Schindler, 1898 (Mantodea: Miomantidae) avec la description d'une nouvelle espèce d'Afrique de l'Est. *Faunitaxys*, 10(34): 1 – 29.

Une nouvelle espèce de mante, *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov**. de la forêt Arabuko Sokoke, Kenya, est décrite et illustrée. En plus d'un diagnostic différentiel avec l'espèce la plus proche, *Parasphendale stali* Sjöstedt, 1930, le nom correct de l'espèce type est discuté. En outre, d'autres problèmes de nomenclature sont abordés et clarifiés, ce qui aboutit à un total de dix espèces valides de *Parasphendale*.

Mots-clés. – Dictyoptera, Mantodea, Miomantidae, new species, taxonomy, *Parasphendale*, East Africa.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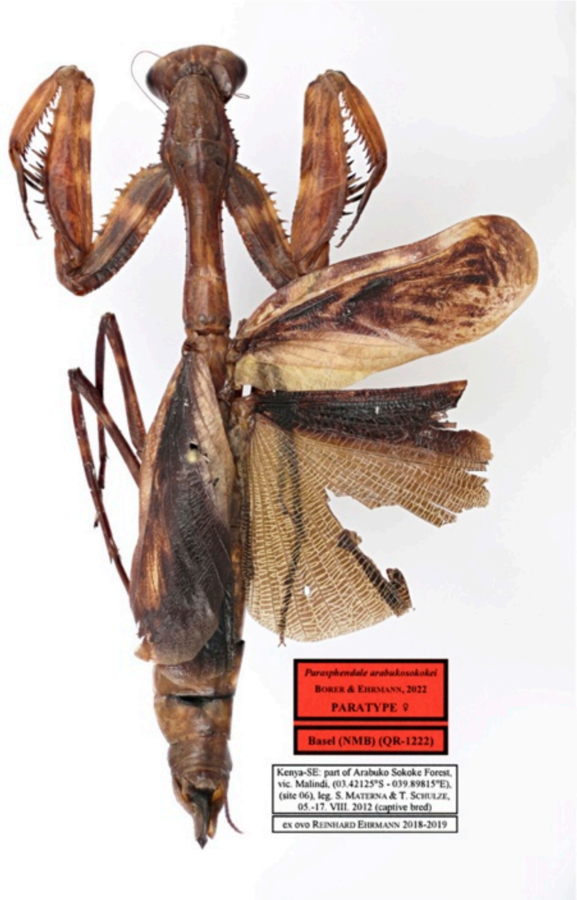
M. Borer Nr. 0120
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
Basel (NMB) (QR-1220)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Reinhard Ehrmann 2018-2019

1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Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
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Basel (NMB) (QR-1222)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Reinhard Ehrmann 2018-2019

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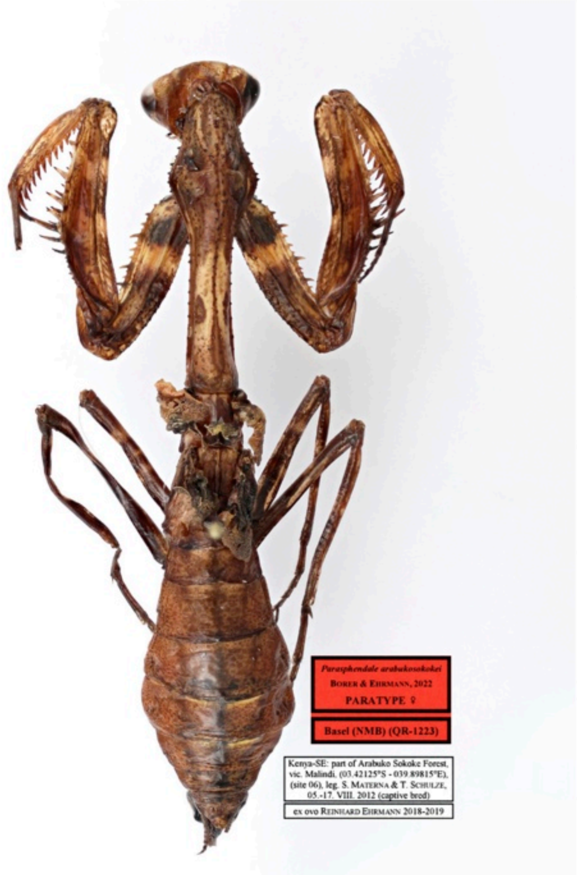
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Basel (NMB) (QR-1223)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Reinhard Ehrmann 2018-2019

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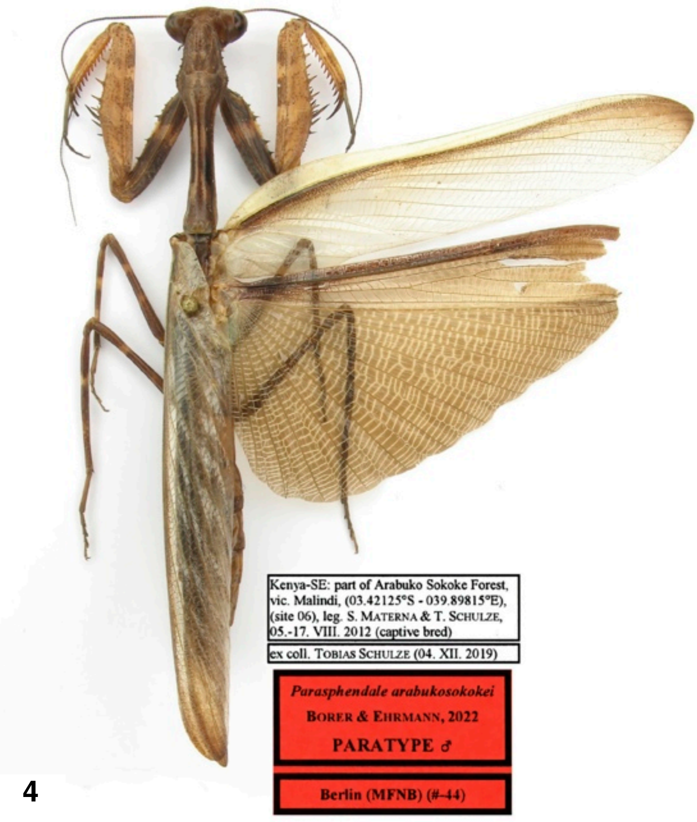
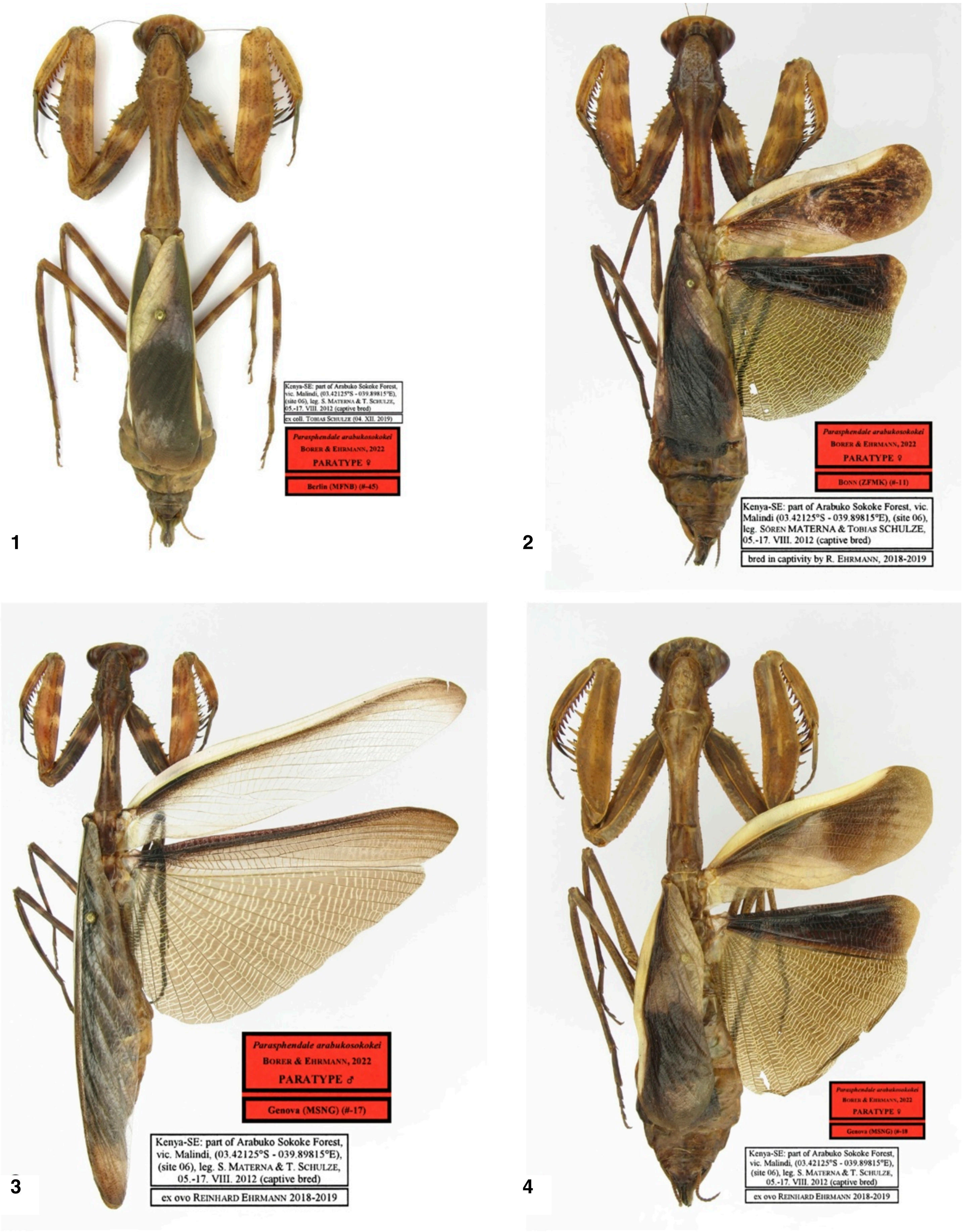

Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex coll. Tobias Schulze (04. XII. 2019)
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
Berlin (MFNB) (#-44)

4

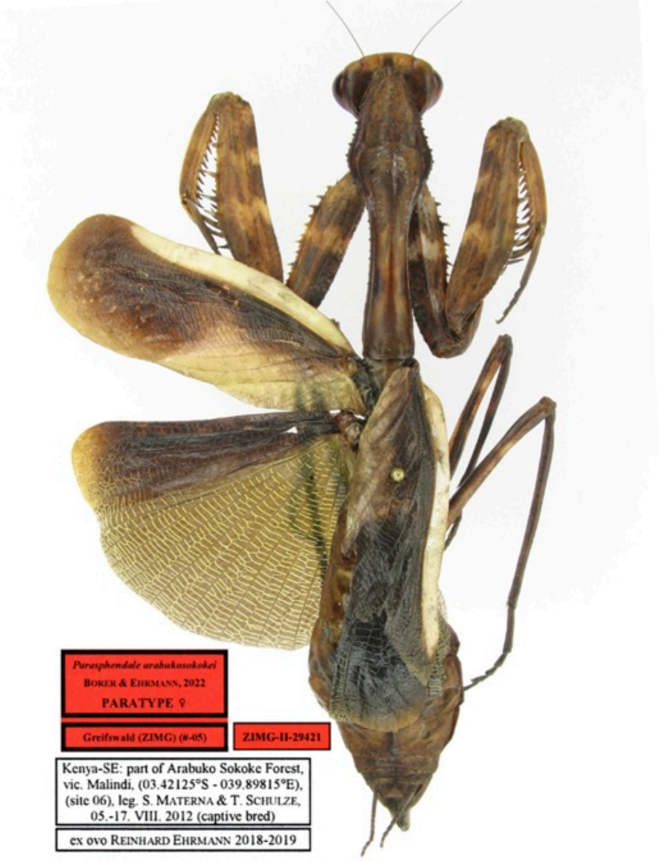
Appendix 1. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp**. **nov**., paratypes in public collections, dorsal view.

1. ♂ habitus, Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (NMB). **2**. ♀ habitus, Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (NMB). **3**. ♀ habitus, Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (NMB). **4**. ♂ habitus, Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (MFNB).

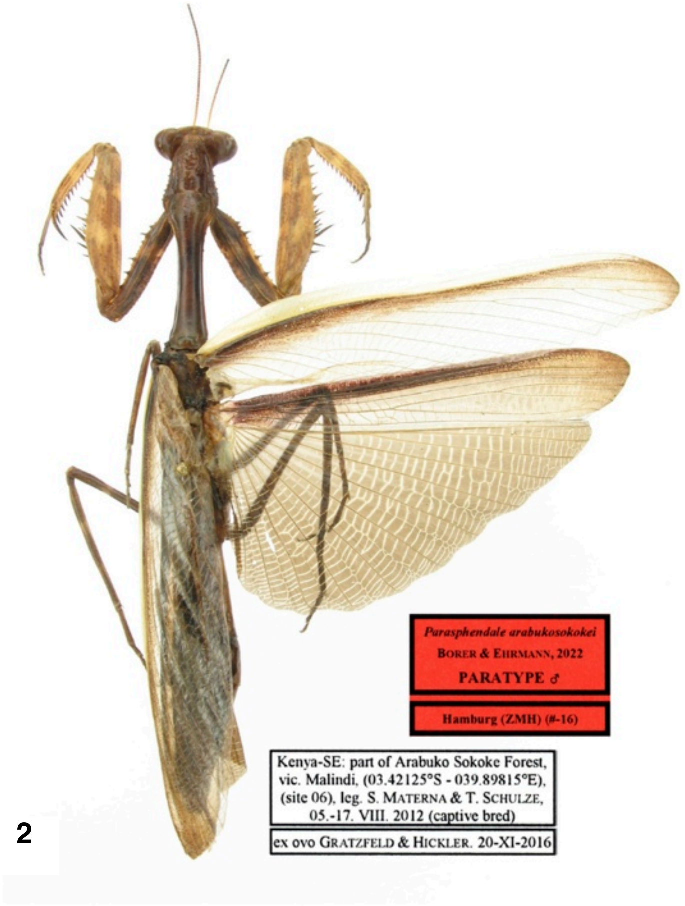

1
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex coll. Tobias Schulze (04. XII. 2019)
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Berlin (MFNB) (#-45)
2
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Bonn (ZFMK) (#-11)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. Sören MATERNA & Tobias SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
bred in captivity by R. Ehrmann, 2018-2019
3
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
Genova (MSNG) (#-17)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Reinhard Ehrmann 2018-2019
4
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Genova (MSNG) (#-18
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Reinhard Ehrmann 2018-2019

Appendix 2. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp**. **nov**., paratypes in public collections, dorsal view.

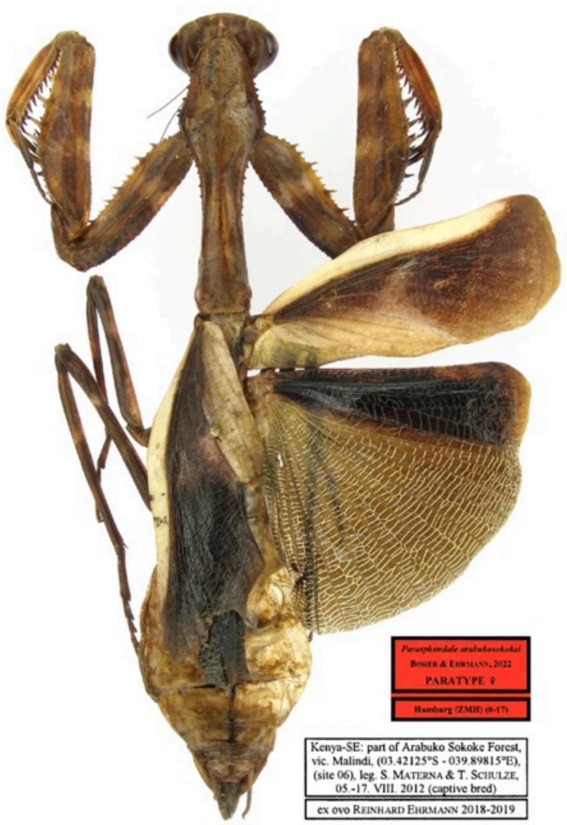
1. ♀ habitus, Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (MFNB). **2**. ♀ habitus, Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig Bonn (ZFMK). **3**. ♂ habitus, Museo Storia Naturale Genova (MSNG). **4**. ♀ habitus, Museo Storia Naturale Genova (MSNG).


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Greifswald (ZIMG) (#-05)
ZIMG-II-29421
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Reinhard Ehrmann 2018-2019

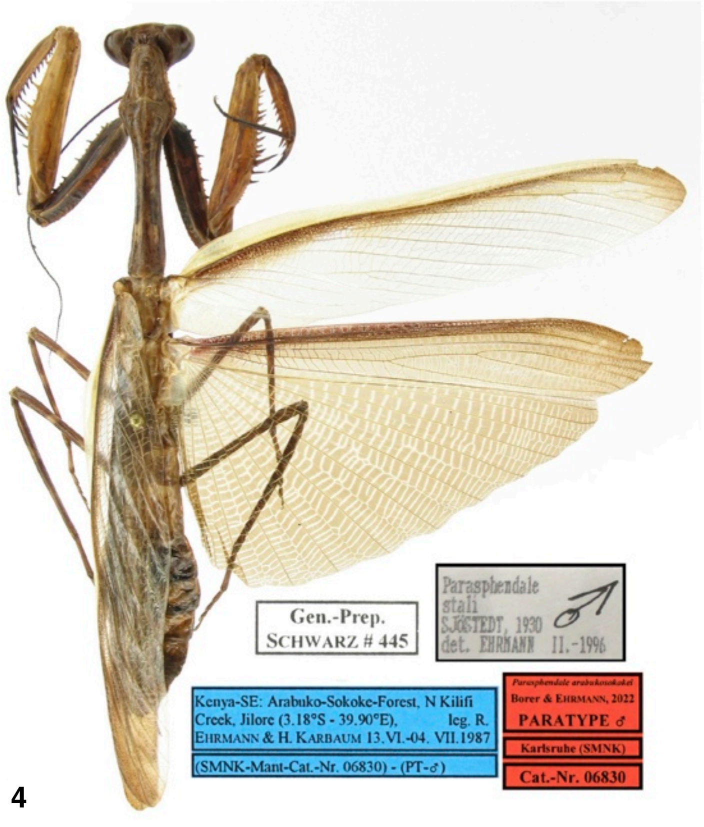
1


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
Hamburg (ZMH) (#-16)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Gratzfeld & Hickler. 20-XI-2016

2


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Hamburg (ZMH) (#-17)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Reinhard Ehrmann 2018-2019

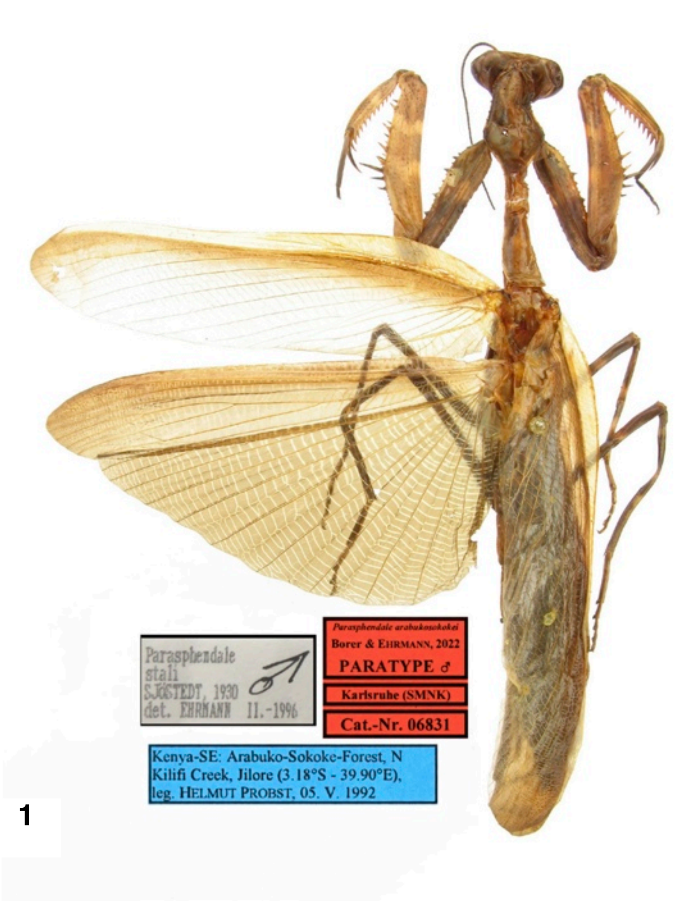
3

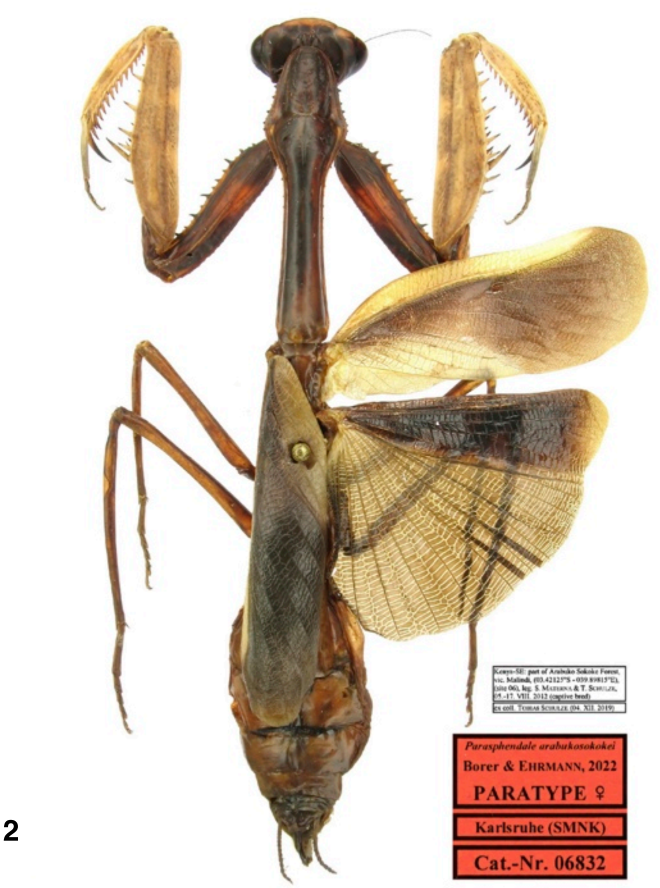

Gen.-Prep.
Schwarz # 445
Parasphendale stali Sjöstedt, 1930 ♂ det. Ehrmann II.-1996
Kenya-SE: Arabuko-Sokoke-Forest, N Kilifi Creek, Jilore (3.18°S - 39.90°E), leg. R. Ehrmann & H. Karbaum 13.VI.-04. VII.1987
(SMNK-Mant-Cat.-Nr. 06830) - (PT-♂)
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
Karlsruhe (SMNK)
Cat.-Nr. 06830

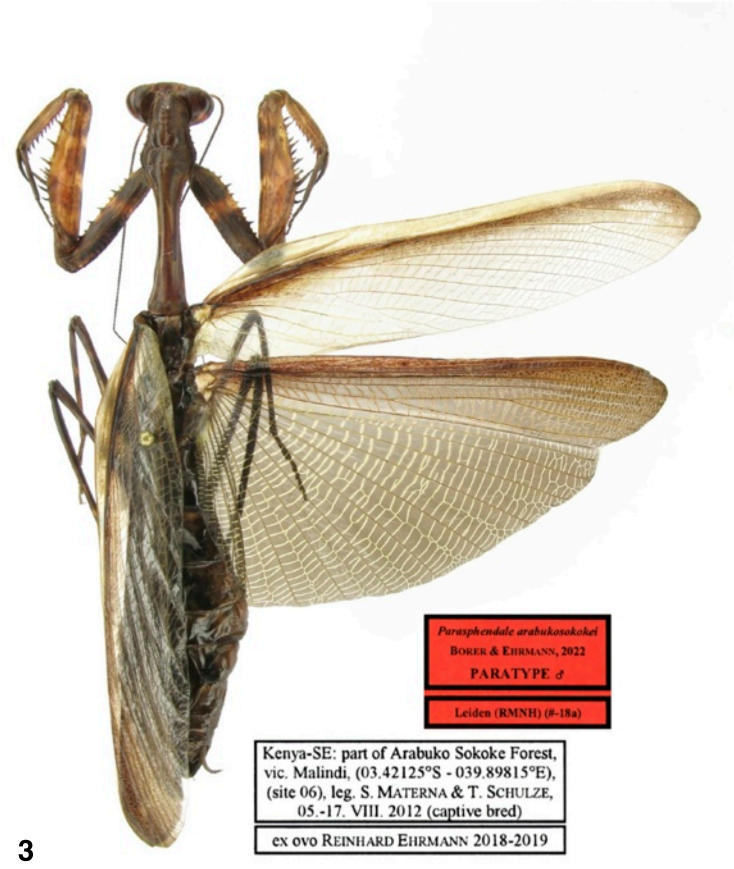
4

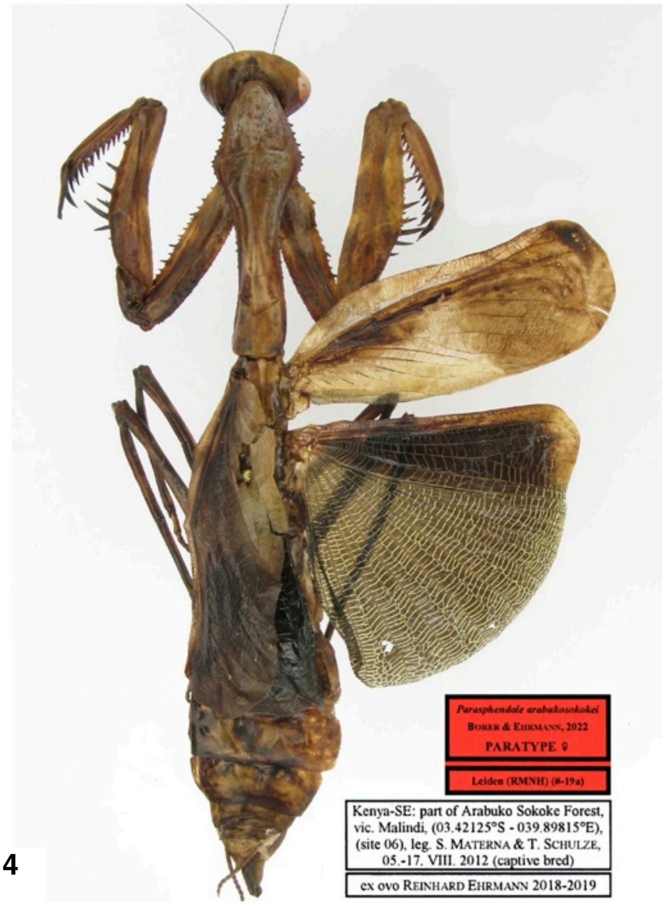
Appendix 3. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.**, paratypes in public collections, dorsal view.

1. ♀ habitus, Zoologisches Institut und Museum Greifswald (ZIMG). **2**. ♂ habitus, Zoologisches Museum Hamburg (ZMH-LIB). **3**. ♀ habitus, Zoologisches Museum Hamburg (ZMH-LIB). **4**. ♂ habitus, State Museum of Natural History Karlsruhe (SMNK).


Parasphendale
stali
SJÖSTEDT, 1930 ♂
det. EHRMANN II.-1996
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
Karlsruhe (SMNK)
Cat.-Nr. 06831
Kenya-SE: Arabuko-Sokoke-Forest, N Kilifi Creek, Jilore (3.18°S - 39.90°E), leg. HELMUT PROBST, 05. V. 1992
1

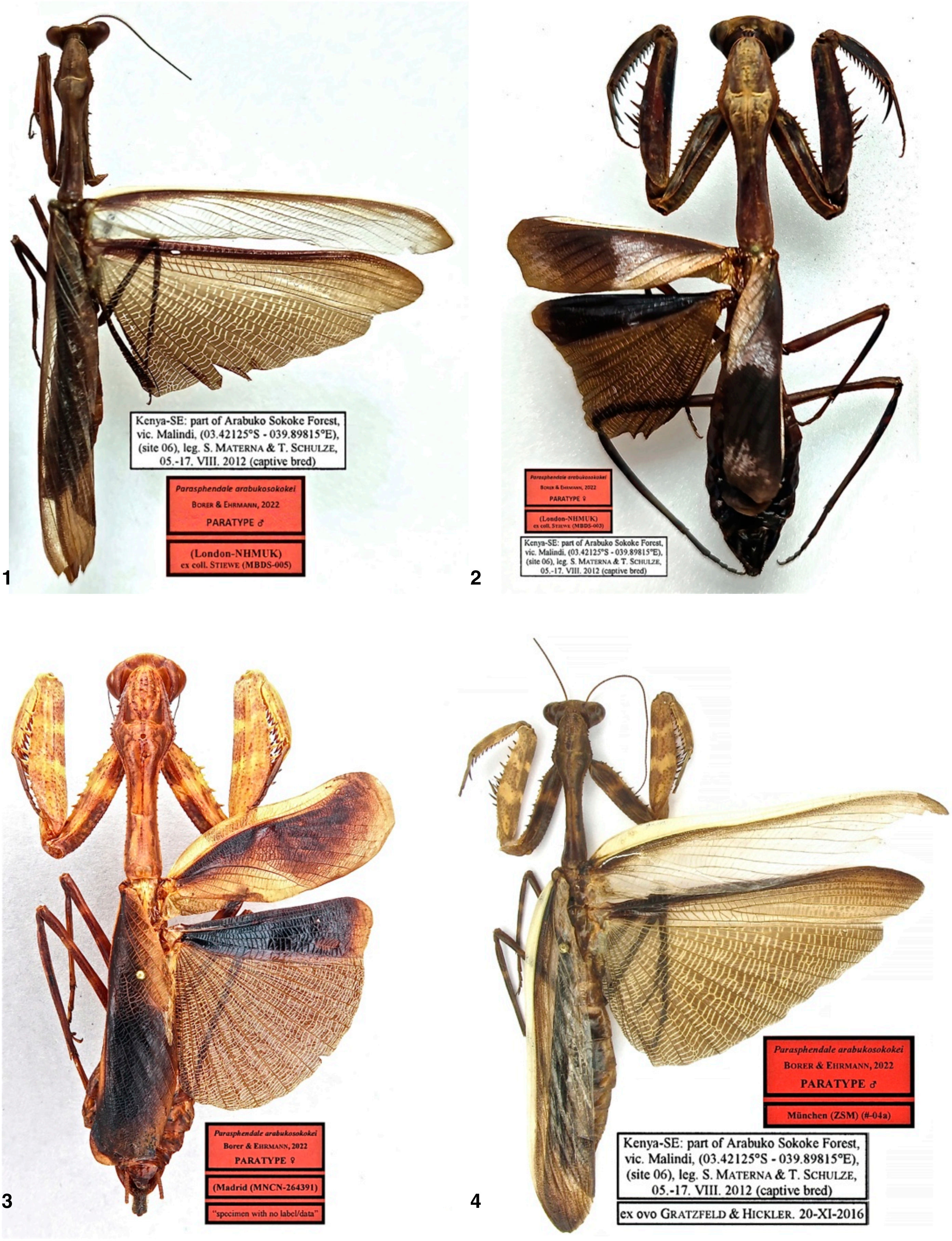

Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. MATERNA & T. SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex coll. TOBIAS SCHULZE (04. XII. 2019)
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Karlsruhe (SMNK)
Cat.-Nr. 06832
2


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
BORER & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
Leiden (RMNH) (#-18a)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. MATERNA & T. SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo REINHARD EHRMANN 2018-2019
3


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
BORER & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Leiden (RMNH) (#-19a)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. MATERNA & T. SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo REINHARD EHRMANN 2018-2019
4

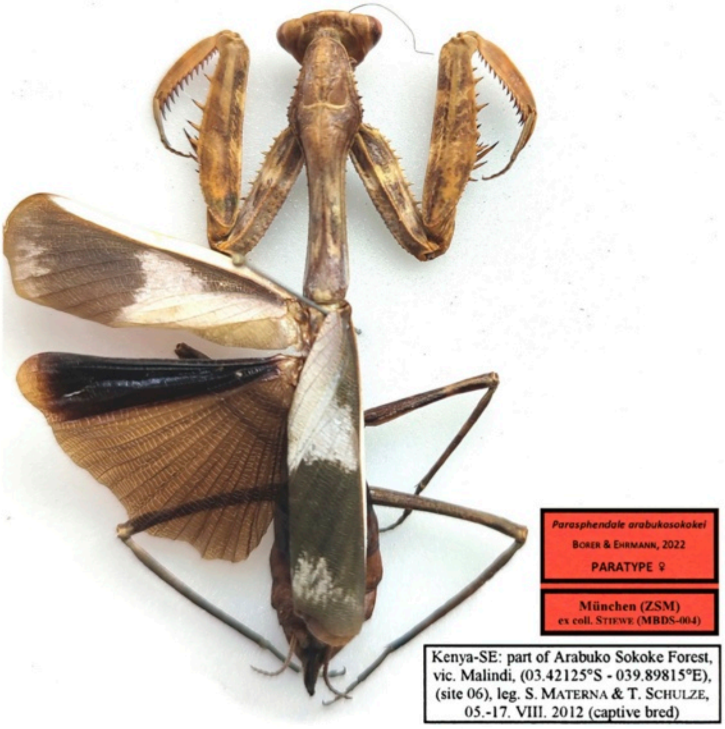
Appendix 4. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp**. **nov**., paratypes in public collections, dorsal view.

1. ♂ habitus, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe (SMNK). **2**. ♀ habitus, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe (SMNK). **3**. ♂ habitus, Naturalis Biodiversity Center Leiden (RMNH). **4**. ♀ habitus, Naturalis Biodiversity Center Leiden (RMNH).

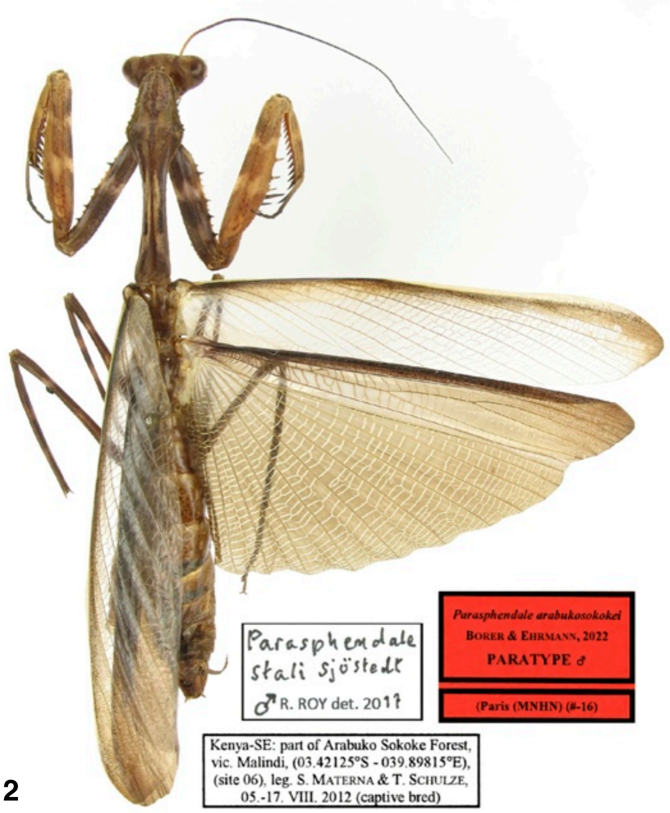

1
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. MATERNA & T. SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
BORER & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
(London-NHMUK)
ex coll. STIEWE (MBDS-005)
2
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
BORER & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
(London-NHMUK)
ex coll. STIEWE (MBDS-003)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. MATERNA & T. SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
3
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
(Madrid (MNCN-264391)
"specimen with no label/data"
4
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
BORER & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
München (ZSM) (#-04a)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. MATERNA & T. SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo GRATZFELD & HICKLER. 20-XI-2016

Appendix 5. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp**. **nov**., paratypes in public collections, dorsal view.

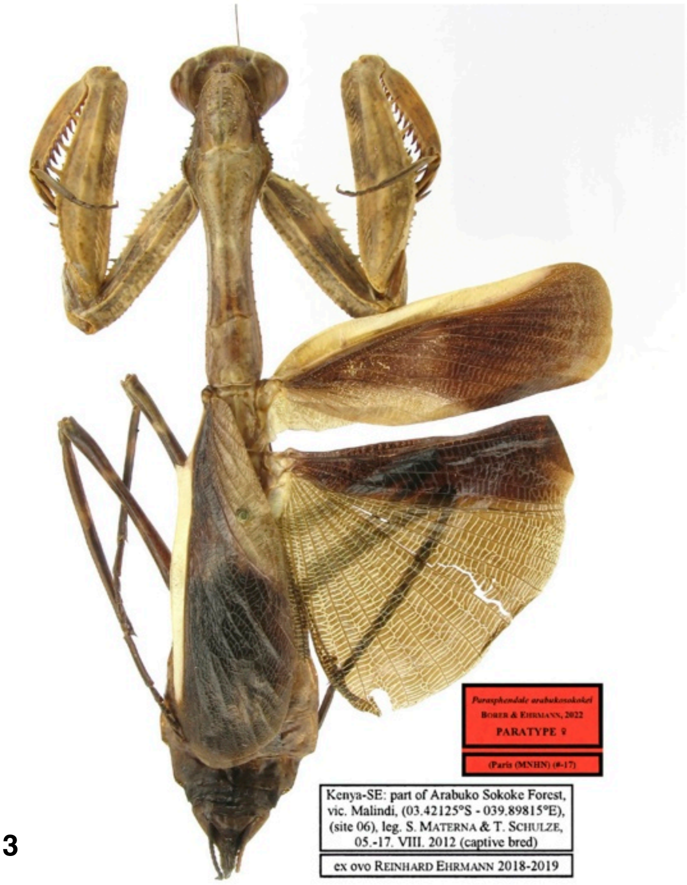
1. ♂ habitus, Natural History Museum United Kingdom London (NHMUK). **2**. ♀ habitus, Natural History Museum United Kingdom London (NHMUK). **3**. ♀ habitus, Museo Nacional Ciencias Naturales, Madrid (MNCN). **4**. ♂ habitus, Zoologische Staatssammlung München (ZSM).


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
München (ZSM)
ex coll. Stiewe (MBDS-004)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)

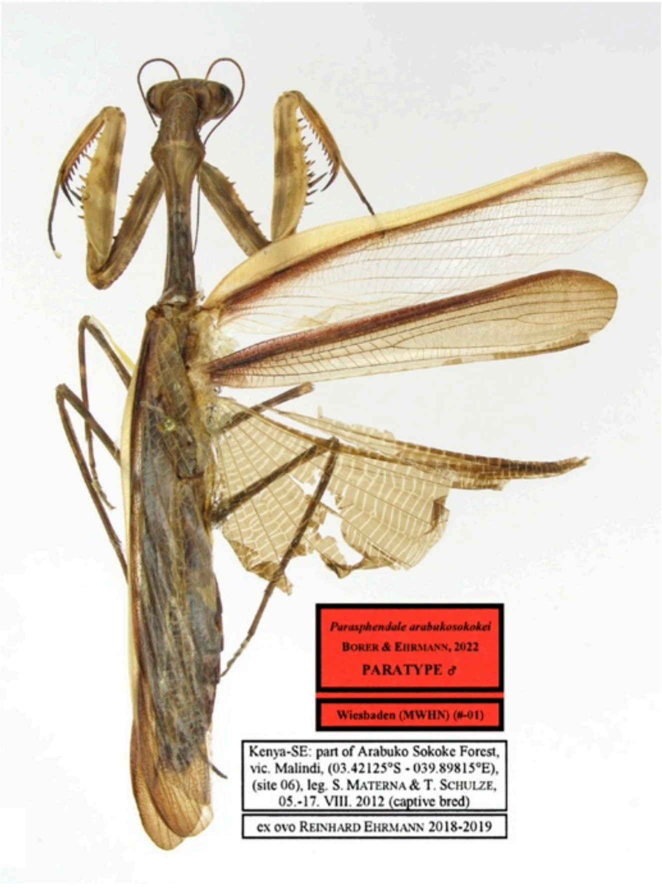
1


Parasphendale stali Sjöstedt
♂ R. ROY det. 2017
Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
(Paris (MNHN) (#-16)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)

2

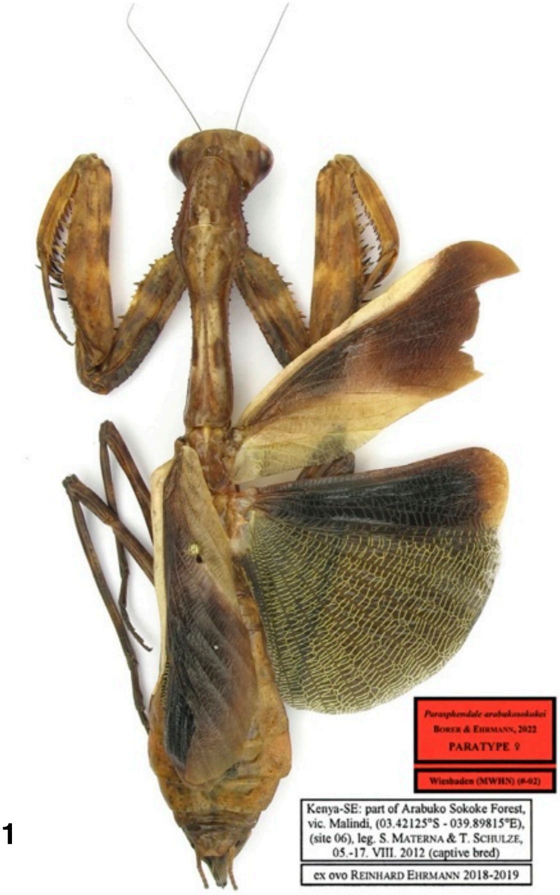

Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
(Paris (MNHN) (#-17)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Reinhard Ehrmann 2018-2019

3

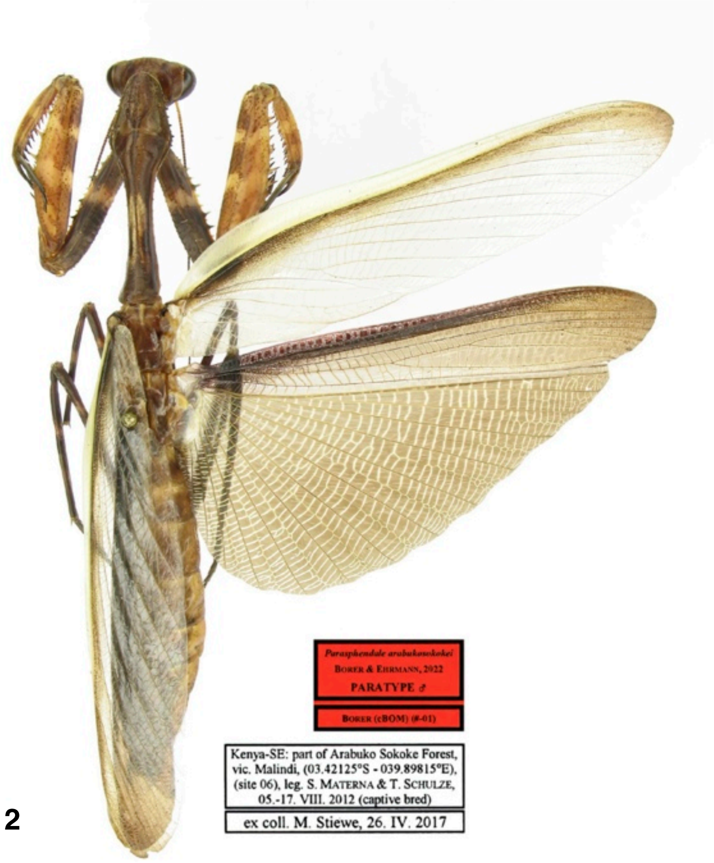

Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
Wiesbaden (MWHN) (#-01)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Reinhard Ehrmann 2018-2019

4

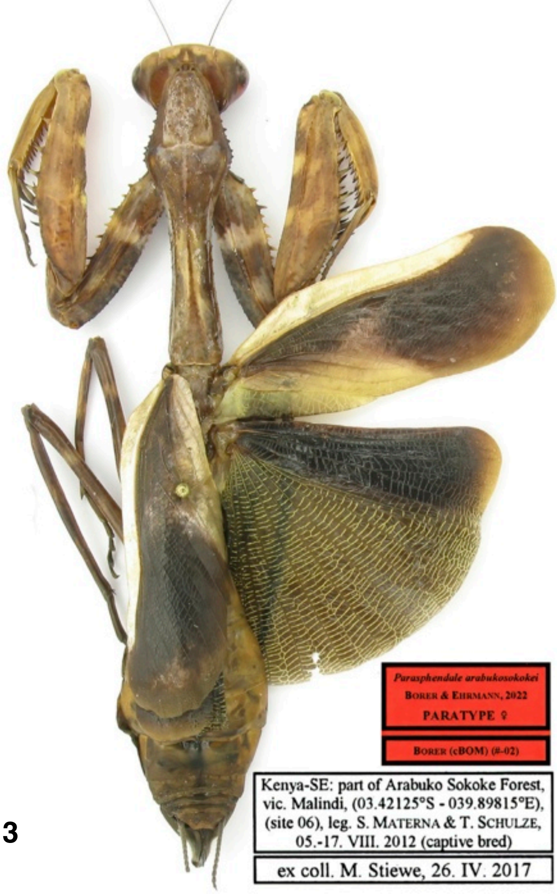
Appendix 6. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp**. **nov**., paratypes in public collections, dorsal view.
1. ♀ habitus, Zoologische Staatssammlung München (ZSM). **2**. ♂ habitus, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris (MNHN). **3**. ♀ habitus, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris (MNHN). **4**. ♂ habitus, Museum Wiesbaden – Naturhistorische Sammlungen (MWHN).


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Wiesbaden (MWHN) (#-02)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex ovo Reinhard Ehrmann 2018-2019

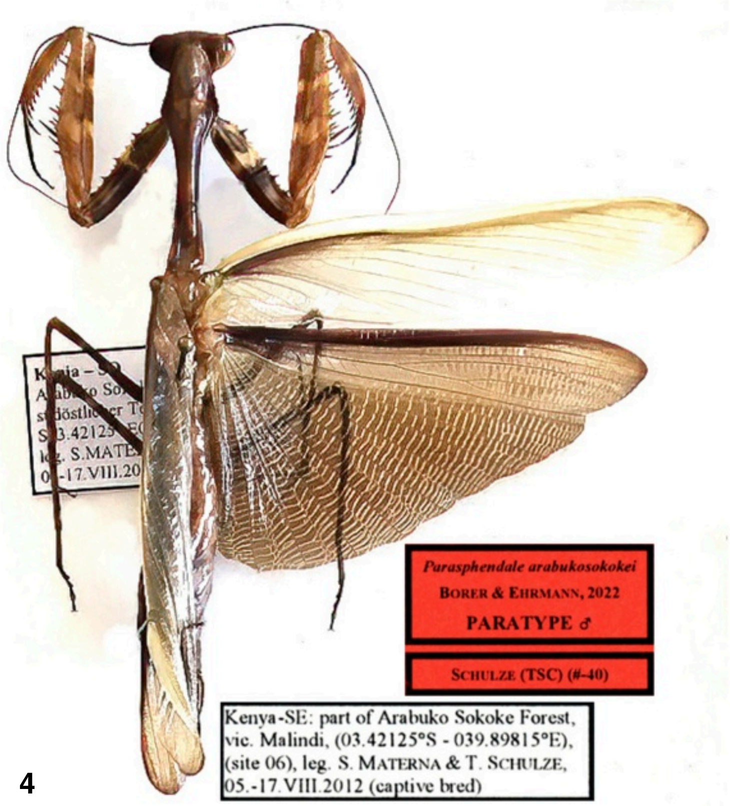
1


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
Borer (cBOM) (#-01)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex coll. M. Stiewe, 26. IV. 2017

2


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Borer (cBOM) (#-02)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)
ex coll. M. Stiewe, 26. IV. 2017

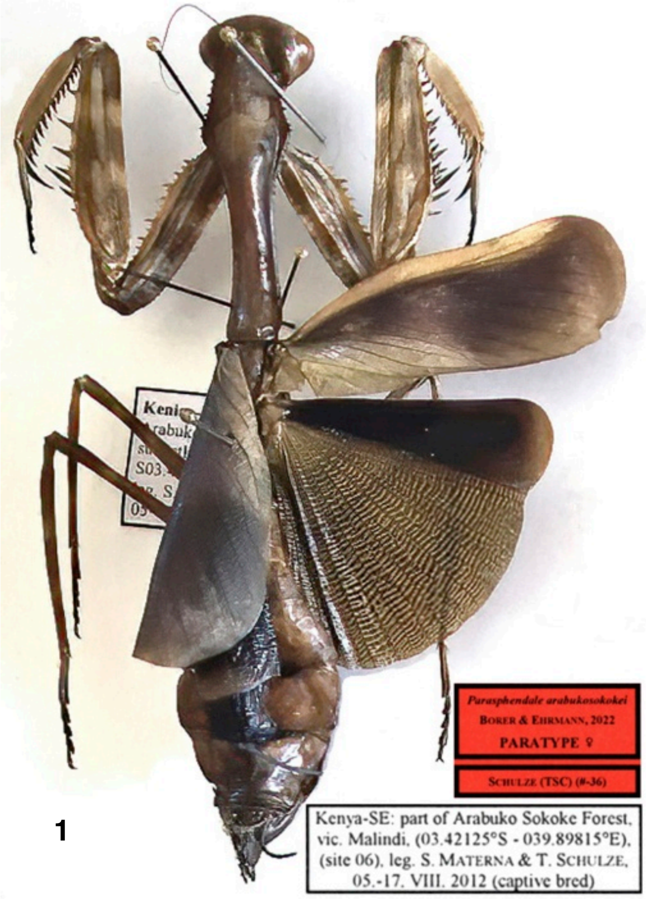
3


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
Schulze (TSC) (#-40)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII.2012 (captive bred)

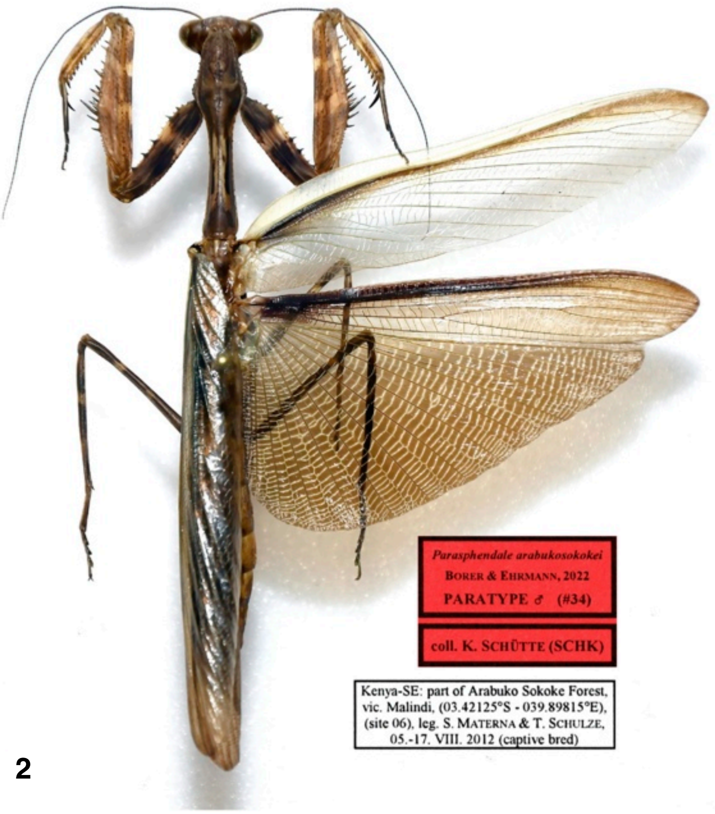
4

Appendix 7. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp**. **nov**., paratypes in public and private collections, dorsal view.

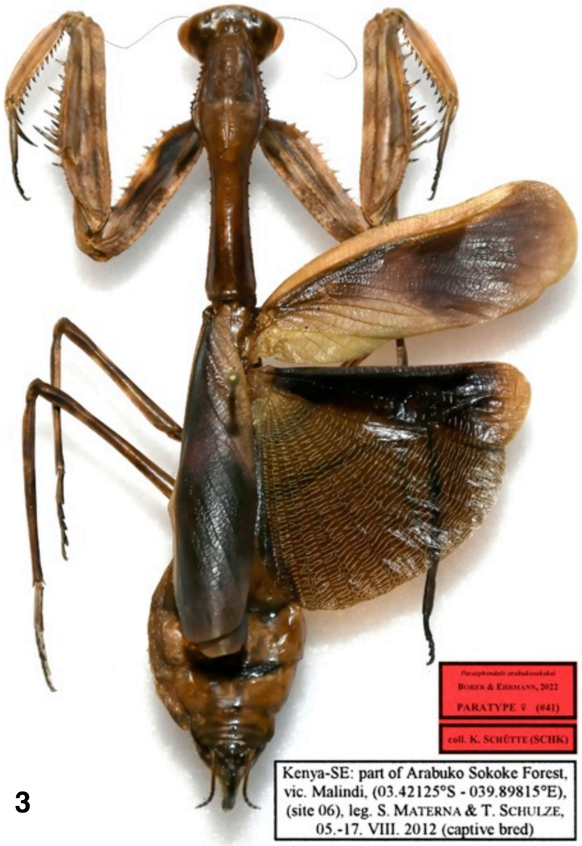
1. ♀ habitus, Museum Wiesbaden – Naturhistorische Sammlungen (MWHN). **2**. ♀ habitus, private collection M. Borer (cBOM). **3**. ♀ habitus, private collection M. Borer (cBOM). **4**. ♂ habitus, private collection T. Schulze (TSC).


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
BORER & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
SCHULZE (TSC) (#-36)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. MATERNA & T. SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)

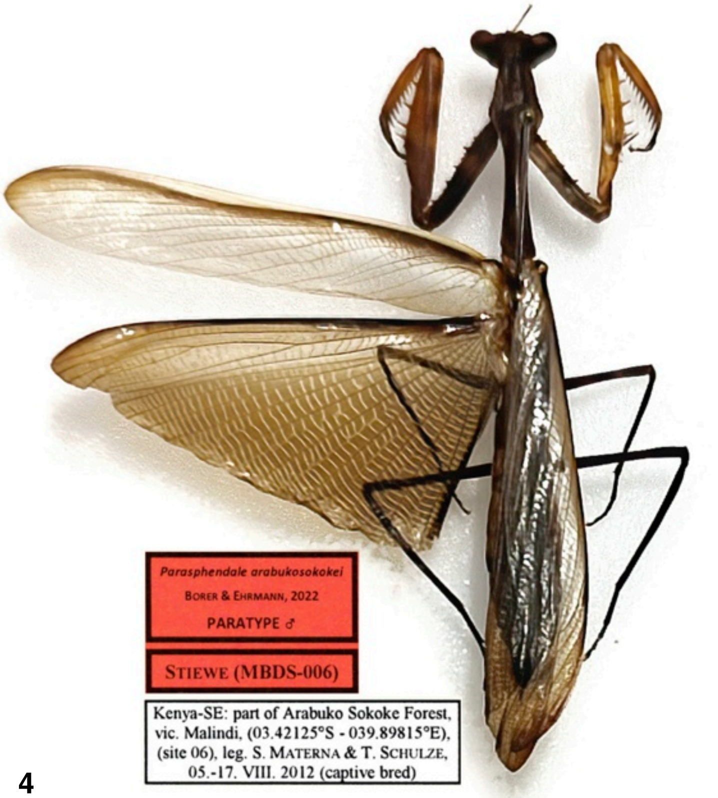
1


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
BORER & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♂ (#34)
coll. K. SCHÜTTE (SCHK)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. MATERNA & T. SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)

2


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
BORER & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♀ (#41)
coll. K. SCHÜTTE (SCHK)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. MATERNA & T. SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)

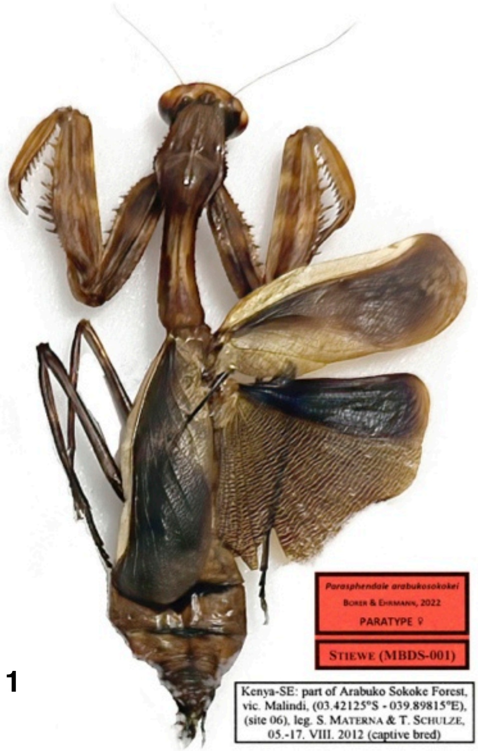
3


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
BORER & EHRMANN, 2022
PARATYPE ♂
STIEWE (MBDS-006)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. MATERNA & T. SCHULZE, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)

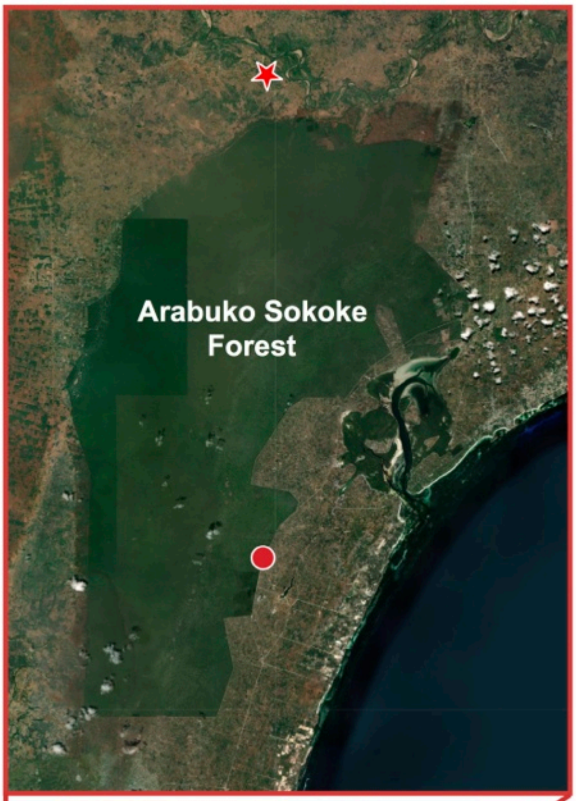
4

Appendix 8. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp**. **nov**., paratypes in private collections, dorsal view.

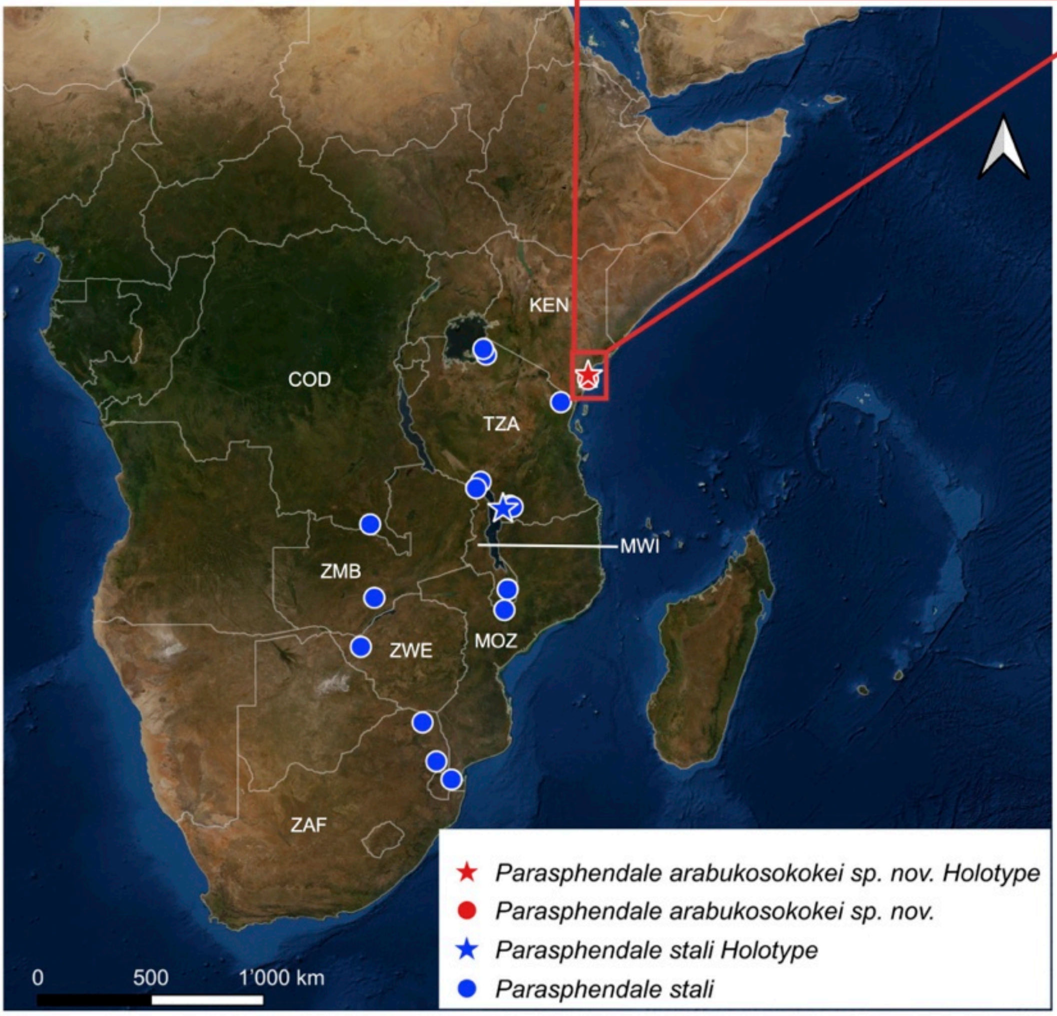
1. ♀ habitus, private collection T. Schulze (TSC). **2**. ♂ habitus, private collection K. Schütte (SCHK). **3**. ♀ habitus, private collection K. Schütte (SCHK). **4**. ♂ habitus, private collection M. Stiewe (MBDS).


Parasphendale arabukosokokei
Borer & Ehrmann, 2022
PARATYPE ♀
Stiewe (MBDS-001)
Kenya-SE: part of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, vic. Malindi, (03.42125°S - 039.89815°E), (site 06), leg. S. Materna & T. Schulze, 05.-17. VIII. 2012 (captive bred)

1



3


KEN
COD
TZA
MWI
ZMB
ZWE
MOZ
ZAF
★ Parasphendale arabukosokokei sp. nov. Holotype
● Parasphendale arabukosokokei sp. nov.
★ Parasphendale stali Holotype
● Parasphendale stali
0
500
1'000 km

2

Appendix 9.

1. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.**, paratype, ♀ habitus, dorsal view, private collection M. Stiewe (MBDS).

2. Distribution map of *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.** and *Parasphendale stali*. Country Codes (ISO alpha3): COD = Democratic Republic of Congo, KEN = Kenya, MWI = Malawi, MOZ = Mozambique, ZAF = South Africa, TZA = Tanzania, ZMB = Zambia, ZWE = Zimbabwe.

3. Detail of the known sites *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.** have been found.

Table 1. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp**. **nov**. (No. 1-18), morphometric data (distances in mm) of type specimens part I.

NO.	Specimen information	GL	KOB + L	PL	ML	Pbmax	PBmin	TL	TB	TC	AL	atCl	atFe	atFeb	atTi
1	**NMB-QR-1219 (m) Kenya (HT)**	56.50	7.4 + 4.9	18.30	14.20	4.40	1.90	41.90	8.00	2.10	36.80	11.40	13.50	3.10	8.50
2	**NMB-QR-1220 (m) Kenya (PT)**	55.00	7.5 + 5.2	18.10	13.20	4.90	2.10	44.00	8.10	2.10	40.00	11.80	14.70	3.00	9.20
3	**NMB-QR-1221 (f) Kenya (AT)**	80.30	10.9 + 8.9	27.30	20.20	8.60	4.40	34.00	12.70	2.00	27.00	18.00	23.00	5.60	14.80
4	**NMB-QR-1222 (f) Kenya (PT)**	72.00	10.1 + 8.7	25.70	19.30	8.00	3.50	31.30	11.70	2.50	26.00	17.40	20.80	4.50	13.10
5	**MFNB #44 (m) Kenya (PT)**	60.00	7.6 + 5.5	20.60	14.40	4.80	2.10	46.60	9.60	2.60	37.40	11.80	14.70	3.10	9.60
6	**MFNB #45 (f) Kenya (PT)**	79.80	11.2 + 9.5	30.20	21.70	8.40	3.90	33.70	NA	2.60	NA	18.90	23.70	5.40	14.90
7	**ZFMK #11 (f) Kenya (PT)**	76.60	10.5 + 8.5	26.50	18.60	8.40	4.00	32.00	11.70	2.30	27.50	17.60	21.60	4.80	13.60
8	**MSNG #17 (m) Kenya (PT**	59.50	7.6 + 5.5	19.20	14.40	5.30	2.30	46.20	9.80	1.90	40.70	12.10	15.00	3.40	9.70
9	**MSNG #18 (f) Kenya (PT)**	75.30	10.9 + 8.9	28.30	21.30	8.30	3.80	33.00	12.60	2.90	28.20	18.30	22.80	5.20	14.20
10	**ZMH-LIB #16 (m) Kenya (PT)**	62.80	7.8 + 5.1	19.40	14.20	5.10	2.30	47.00	8.10	2.10	40.00	12.50	15.10	3.40	9.90
11	**ZMH-LIB #17 (f) Kenya (PT)**	61.50	7.7 + 5.1	19.10	14.00	5.60	2.80	48.00	11.50	2.20	42.00	12.90	16.30	3.70	10.40
12	**ZIMG #05 (f) Kenya (PT)**	72.00	10.1 + 8.7	25.70	19.30	8.00	3.50	31.30	11.70	2.50	26.00	17.40	20.80	4.50	13.10
13	**SMNK-06831 (m) Kenya (PT)**	57.30	7.7 + 5.1	19.60	14.60	4.80	2.10	44.00	9.40	2.00	39.00	12.00	15.20	3.30	9.60
14	**SMNK-06832 (m) Kenya (PT)**	55.50	7.5 + 5.1	16.50	11.60	4.70	1.80	41.00	9.00	2.30	36.70	11.40	13.80	3.00	8.60
15	**SMNK-06830 (f) Kenya (PT)**	77.20	10.7 + 8.4	26.20	19.50	7.20	3.60	31.00	12.00	2.50	26.40	16.40	20.70	4.50	13.30
16	**RMNH #18a (m) Kenya (PT)**	58.00	7.6 + 5.5	18.20	13.80	5.00	2.00	46.30	9.70	2.00	40.00	11.70	12.80	3.30	9.20
17	**RMNH #19a (f) Kenya (PT)**	81.30	11.0 + 9.2	26.50	19.00	8.70	4.30	33.60	12.70	3.00	28.20	18.20	20.70	5.20	13.00
18	**cBOM #01 (m) Kenya (PT)**	61.60	7.8 + 5.2	19.20	14.10	5.60	2.80	48.00	11.50	2.20	42.00	12.90	16.30	3.70	10.40

GL = total length. **KOB+L** = head width + length. **PL** = pronotum length. **ML** = metazona length. **PBmax** = pronotum max.width. **PBmin** = pronotum min width. **TL** = tegmen length. **TB** = tegmen width. **TC** = tegmen costal area. **AL** = ala length. **atCl** = fore coxa length. **atFe** = anterior femur length. **atFeb** = anterior femur width. **atTi** = anterior tibia length.

Table 2. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.** (No. 1-18), morphometric data (distances in mm) of type specimens part II.

NO.	Specimen information	mesoFe	mesoTi	postFe	postTi	metaTa	post Ta	VCS	VFSin	VFSex	DISCO	VTSin	VTSex
1	**NMB-QR-1219 (m) Kenya (HT)**	11.50	10.00	13.10	13.50	3.50	8.30	17	13	4	4	14	7
2	**NMB-QR-1220 (m) Kenya (PT)**	11.10	10.40	14.00	13.50	3.60	8.30	17	13	4	4	14	6
3	**NMB-QR-1221 (f) Kenya (AT)**	15.90	15.60	19.70	21.00	4.50	10.80	20	13	4	4	14	7
4	**NMB-QR-1222 (f) Kenya (PT)**	15.90	14.50	19.40	19.30	4.30	10.40	20	13	4	4	15	7
5	**MFNB #44 (m) Kenya (PT)**	11.50	10.20	13.40	13.70	3.70	8.90	16	13	4	4	14	7
6	**MFNB #45 (f) Kenya (PT)**	16.50	15.40	19.80	21.50	4.70	10.40	18	13	4	4	14	7
7	**ZFMK #11 (f) Kenya (PT)**	15.30	14.60	18.80	19.80	4.50	10.40	17	13	4	4	14	7
8	**MSNG #17 (m) Kenya (PT**	11.40	10.30	14.30	12.50	3.70	8.90	17	13	4	4	14	7
9	**MSNG #18 (f) Kenya (PT)**	16.00	16.20	19.70	22.00	5.00	11.00	17	13	4	4	14	7
10	**ZMH-LIB #16 (m) Kenya (PT)**	15.90	14.50	19.40	19.30	4.30	10.40	20	13	4	4	15	7
11	**ZMH-LIB #17 (f) Kenya (PT)**	10.90	10.50	13.60	13.80	3.40	8.60	17	13	4	4	13	7
12	**ZIMG #05 (f) Kenya (PT)**	16.00	16.20	19.70	22.00	5.00	11.00	17	13	4	4	14	7
13	**SMNK-06831 (m) Kenya (PT)**	10.70	10.00	12.70	11.50	3.60	8.30	14	12	4	4	14	7
14	**SMNK-06832 (m) Kenya (PT)**	10.30	9.70	12.60	13.60	3.70	8.30	17	13	4	4	14	7
15	**SMNK-06830 (f) Kenya (PT)**	15.40	15.30	18.20	14.80	4.30	10.30	18	15	4	4	14	7
16	**RMNH #18a (m) Kenya (PT)**	10.90	10.40	13.00	12.00	3.50	8.30	13	13	4	4	14	7
17	**RMNH #19a (f) Kenya (PT)**	15.30	15.80	19.00	21.00	4.40	10.50	21	13	4	4	14	7
18	**cBOM #01 (m) Kenya (PT)**	11.80	10.50	14.40	13.60	4.10	8.70	14	12	4	4	14	7

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mesoFe = mesofemur length; **mesoTi** = mesotibia length; **postFe** = post. femur length; **postTi** = post. tibia length; **metaTa** = metatarsus Length; **postTa** = post. tarsus length; **VCS** = fore coxa-spines; **VFSin** = fore femur-spines interior; **VFSex** = fore femur-spines exterior; **DISCO** = Discoidal-spines; **VTSin** = fore tibia-spines interior; **VTSex** = fore tibia-spines exterior.

Table 3. Morphometric data (mm), part I.

No. **19-25**. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp**. **nov**., type specimens.

No. **26-35**. *Parasphendale stali* Sjöstedt, 1930*,* studied individuals.

NO.	Specimen information	GL	KOB + L	PL	ML	Pbmax	PBmin	TL	TB	TC	AL	atCl	atFe	atFeb	atTi
19	**cBOM #02 (f)** **Kenya (PT)**	71.60	10.3+8.5	25.20	18.30	7.60	3.60	31.00	11.30	2.80	25.00	17.40	20.60	4.70	12.80
20	**MNCN #05 (f)** **Kenya (PT)**	70.80	10.6+9.0	27.00	20.00	8.50	4.30	33.80	13.10	2.90	28.00	18.20	21.60	5.70	14.10
21	**ZSM #04a (m)** **Kenya (PT)**	58.00	7.9+5.6	19.30	14.30	5.20	2.20	46.50	9.70	2.50	41.80	12.40	14.60	3.50	10.10
22	**MNHN #16 (m)** **Kenya (PT)**	55.00	7.5+5.2	18.10	13.10	4.90	2.10	44.00	8.10	2.10	40.00	11.80	14.70	3.00	9.20
23	**MNHN #17 (f)** **Kenya (PT)**	71.00	10.5+8.7	27.00	19.70	8.00	3.80	32.00	10.70	2.40	26.40	17.60	22.50	5.20	14.30
24	**MWNH #01 (m)** **Kenya (PT)**	57.00	7.6+4.9	18.50	13.90	4.60	2.10	43.90	8.20	2.20	38.20	11.90	14.20	3.10	8.70
25	**MWNH #02 (f)** **Kenya (PT)**	70.00	10.0+8.3	24.40	18.20	7.60	3.80	31.70	11.70	2.00	25.80	16.60	20.00	4.70	14.10
26	**ZMH-LIB #15 (f)** **Mozambique**	81.00	10.3+8.1	27.50	20.00	6.00	4.10	31.50	9.60	2.80	26.40	17.40	22.50	3.60	13.50
27	**RMNH #16 (m)** **Mozambique-SW**	58.00	7.3+4.7	20.60	15.70	3.70	2.70	45.80	9.60	2.30	41.50	11.00	14.60	2.10	8.70
28	**RMNH #17 (m)** **Malawi-S**	57.80	7.5+4.5	20.40	15.50	3.50	2.40	45.40	9.70	2.40	41.60	12.00	14.70	2.20	8.80
29	**NMB-QR-1258 (m)** **Malawi-S**	58.40	7.4+4.6	20.50	15.60	3.80	2.60	45.60	9.80	2.40	41.40	12.00	14.70	2.20	8.80
30	**NMB-QR-1259 (m)** **Malawi-S**	83.00	10.3+8.2	27.40	20.20	6.20	4.20	31.40	9.70	2.70	26.30	17.60	22.40	3.70	13.40
31	**RMNH #20 (f)** **Malawi-S**	85.00	10.2+8.0	27.50	20.00	6.00	4.10	31.50	9.60	2.60	26.00	17.50	22.50	3.60	13.60
32	**RMNH #21 (f)** **Malawi-NW**	83.00	10.3+8.1	27.60	20.10	6.10	4.00	31.40	9.70	2.70	26.30	17.60	22.40	3.70	13.50
33	**ESPC #01 (m)** **Malawi-NW**	60.00	7.4+3.0	18.00	14.80	3.60	2.10	41.00	8.80	1.70	37.00	10.80	13.90	2.10	5.70
34	**ESPC #02 (m)** **Malawi-NW**	60.00	7.2+NA	18.50	15.40	3.70	2.10	42.00	NA	1.60	NA	10.60	13.70	2.20	5.60
35	**ZSM #06 (f)** **Tanzania-NW**	82.00	10.3+8.1	27.60	20.10	6.10	4.00	31.40	9.70	2.70	26.30	17.60	22.40	3.70	13.50

GL = total length. **KOB+L** = head width + length. **PL** = pronotum length. **ML** = metazona length. **PBmax** = pronotum max.width. **PBmin** = pronotum min width. **TL** = tegmen length. **TB** = tegmen width. **TC** = tegmen costal area. **AL** = ala length. **atCl** = fore coxa length. **atFe** = anterior femur length. **atFeb** = anterior femur width. **atTi** = anterior tibia length.

Table 4. Morphometric data (mm), part II.

No. 19-25. *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp. nov.**, type specimens.
No. 26-35. *Parasphendale stali* Sjöstedt, 1930*,* studied individuals.

NO.	Specimen information	mesoFe	mesoTi	postFe	postTi	metaTa	post Ta	VCS	VFSin	VFSex	DISCO	VTSin	VTSex
19	**cBOM #02 (f)** **Kenya (PT)**	14.00	13.30	18.30	17.70	4.20	10.70	16	13	4	4	16	7
20	**MNCN #05 (f)** **Kenya (PT)**	15.50	14.50	19.50	20.40	5.30	11.30	18	12	4	4	13	7
21	**ZSM #04a (m)** **Kenya (PT)**	12.00	10.40	14.40	13.70	3.80	8.70	15	13	4	4	14	7
22	**MNHN #16 (m)** **Kenya (PT)**	11.10	10.40	14.00	13.50	3.60	8.30	17	13	4	4	14	6
23	**MNHN #17 (f)** **Kenya (PT)**	14.50	14.50	18.90	20.00	4.50	10.60	22	13	4	4	14	7
24	**MWNH #01 (m)** **Kenya (PT)**	11.00	10.30	14.10	13.40	3.50	8.20	17	13	4	4	14	7
25	**MWNH #02 (f)** **Kenya (PT)**	14.70	14.40	18.40	18.40	4.40	5.80	19	13	4	4	13	7
26	**ZMH-LIB #15 (f)** **Mozambique**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	**RMNH #16 (m)** **Mozambique-SW**	11.40	14.00	12.50	15.30	3.30	7.90	18	12	4	4	14	7
28	**RMNH #17 (m)** **Malawi-S**	11.00	14.30	12.20	15.70	3.50	8.00	18	12	4	4	14	7
29	**NMB-QR-1258 (m)** **Malawi-S**	11.30	14.80	12.60	15.50	3.70	8.20	18	12	4	4	14	7
30	**NMB-QR-1259 (m)** **Malawi-S**	13.80	20.50	15.30	15.40	3.70	9.80	25	14	4	4	14	7
31	**RMNH #20 (f)** **Malawi-S**	11.20	14.70	12.70	15.40	3.80	8.00	17	12	4	4	14	7
32	**RMNH #21 (f)** **Malawi-NW**	11.10	14.60	12.50	15.50	3.60	8.10	17	12	4	4	14	7
33	**ESPC #01 (m)** **Malawi-NW**	9.70	8.00	11.60	9.90	3.50	NA	0	13	4	4	13	7
34	**ESPC #02 (m)** **Malawi-NW**	10.20	8.20	12.20	10.80	3.50	8.20	0	13	4	4	13	7
35	**ZSM #06 (f)** **Tanzania-NW**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0

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mesoFe = mesofemur length; **mesoTi** = mesotibia length; **postFe** = post. femur length; **postTi** = post. tibia length; **metaTa** = metatarsus Length; **postTa** = post. tarsus length; **VCS** = fore coxa-spines; **VFSin** = fore femur-spines interior; **VFSex** = fore femur-spines exterior; **DISCO** = Discoidal-spines; **VTSin** = fore tibia-spines interior; **VTSex** = fore tibia-spines exterior.

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Contribution à l'étude du genre *Parasphendale* Schulthess-Schindler, 1898 (Mantodea: Miomantidae) avec la description d'une nouvelle espèce d'Afrique de l'Est.

Matthias Borer & Reinhard Ehrmann . . . . 1 – 29

CONTENTS

Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Parasphendale* Schulthess-Schindler, 1898 (Mantodea: Miomantidae) with description of a new species from East Africa.

Matthias Borer & Reinhard Ehrmann . . . . 1 – 29

Illustration de la couverture : *Parasphendale arabukosokokei* **sp**. **nov**., life appearance (studio shots).

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